The New-York Times.

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MEXICO.

LATER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Battle Between Miramon and Vidaurri.

OTHER CONFLICTS.

GENERAL DISORGANIZATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, Oct. 3, 1858.

Since my last letter to you, under date of Sept. 19, I have been busy taking notes for the readers of the TIMES. I have tried to stir up or explore some sign favorable to the condition of this country, but my labor has so far produced nothing. The more I talk with the political operators here the more I am convinced of what I have all along said: that there is no hope for the internal preservation of this country. Every new victory or defeat tells the same story—*sack and pillage*. This is the unvaried tale which reaches us here from all the battle fields—that is, when the story is told by an impartial spectator. The demoralized soldiery, who look upon *manos libros* (a right to plunder, or literally, "free hands,") as the best pay that can be given them, do not fail to plunder any town or village which has for a few days held the forces of an enemy. No sooner is the enemy dislodged than they fall to sacking, and in this way allow their friends to get off and do the same thing to some unprotected place suspected of having sympathies with the other side. The great bulk of all the warfare in this country is now carried on in this way, and has been so conducted for about nine months. In a previous letter I gave you some figures concerning the losses to commerce and industry occasioned by this mode of warfare. That was one month ago, and then the losses of this kind were not less than $100,000,000. Now I can safely add twelve to twenty millions more. In fact, it is quite impossible to count the full cost, if I attempt to make any allowance for the distress occasioned to harmless and helpless families who have been reduced to misery.

On the withdrawal of VIDAURRI from San Luis Potosi, that general ordered to be burned or destroyed all the provisions, cattle, &c., that he could not carry off, not only in that city, but for twenty leagues around about it; at least so it is reported by his own friends here, who repeat this story as a splendid specimen of military tactics on the part of their heroic and strategic general. For my own part I do not fully credit the report. It seems impossible that a man, seeking popular favor, could be such a monster. His plea, that by this act he would starve out the troops of the Government that were in pursuit of him, would be an empty and unappreciated excuse to the thousands thereby left destitute of the means of existing. Nevertheless he may have done all that his admiring friends claim for him.

In the State of Michoacan several small towns have been sacked, and one in the State of Mexico even has been given up to plunder. At Ixtlahuaca, near Tobuca, a battle lately took place. The Government has claimed it as a victory. The fact is quite different. The Federalists defeated the troops of the Government, and then, as the place had held an opponent, gave it up to sack and pillage, and several houses belonging to friends of the Government were burned. The Federalists, in their secret talk here, say that the people there were seized with the wildest enthusiasm for the cause of the Constitution, but I learn from a gentleman who was a spectator that the enthusiasm consisted in this: The place was given up to the rabble with the *gritos*—"*Viva la libertad*," "*Viva la Constitucion, que viva*," &c. The stores were at once sacked, private houses plundered and burned, and the *posados* cleared of their stocks of catlion and chingerita. The people were drunk with excitement and liquor, and it was then they besecched the Federal officers to let them follow the banner of the Constitution. The old women innocently inquired when there would be more *limosna*, ("alms,") for they take all such events as bountiful. The inquiry of the old women explains the true cause of the enthusiasm among the common people, and its real character among the Mexican people, from the highest to the lowest.

Daily the condition of all large interests in Mexico is becoming more straigtened. The largest commercial houses in this city are beginning to feel the effects of the general disorders in the country most sensibly. I have it from the best authority that failures must take place here at the end of this year to an alarming extent, unless some marvel is worked in the restoration of peace and order. What prospect there is for peace and order I leave you to judge from what I have to tell you. It is settled on all sides that the present Government cannot establish order in the country, and the hopes for the opposition to do so every day become less.

Yesterday, a telegram was received here announcing the defeat of the forces under VIDAURRI, at a point beyond San Luis Potosi. It appears that notwithstanding the deep-laid stratagem of VIDAURRI to starve out the forces under MIRAMON, that genera crossed the wasted country, and has actually come upon VIDAURRI. I do not, as yet, put much credit in the telegram, which gives a decided defeat to VIDAURRI and his *blouses*; but I think it quite probable that some advantage has been gained by MIRAMON. The telegram says many prisoners were taken in the battle. This comes of the stratagems of VIDAURRI—his starving out thousands of women and children in order to injure his enemy.

Last night it was reported in the *cafés* that the Government had good news from Guadalajara and the castle of Perote—that the latter place, in fact, was taken. The facts I believe to be somewhat different in both cases.

The city of Guadalajara has for a long time been in their possession. Lately a force of 1,500 men, under Gen. CASANOVA, sallied out from that place to attack the Constitutional forces under DEGOLLADO. They did attack, but with the first discharge, the greater portion of CASANOVA'S forces turned against him, and fired upon those who had not followed their example. A few minutes left CASANOVA without troops, and he made a hurried retreat into Guadalajara with about 100 men. He threw up his command at once to Gen. BLANCARTE, who, at last advices, held the place.

There has been a scrimmage at Perote, but here, too, the Government has come out second best, losing some two hundred men. The castle, I believe, is still in the possession of TREJO, who has held it for the Federalists during the last six months.

There have been several insignificant battles in different parts, in most of which the Government has lost, so that, if VIDAURRI has been defeated, it only precipitates matters to the general or rather universal anarchy to which we are coming. A powerful evidence of this is now given us in the insubordination of the Indians, who are rising in insurrection in all directions. The valley of TLAXCALA is now up in arms. Its inhabitants, descendants of the ancient Tlaxcalans, are clamoring for their long-lost homes. In Zula, the same state of affairs exists, and I may say the same is the case in Michoacan and the western part of this State. In the Cuernavaca District, the Indians are calling not only for their rights to their ancient homes, but also for the blood of their Spanish task masters. I do not like to add to the picture now presented to us in these occurrences, nor to speculate much upon the future. Many here are prophesying dire evils to all the whites in the country, and those are to be found who speak of the probability of another *noche triste*. God grant we may not come to that; but really, things look dark for our future, so rapidly are we plunging from bad into worse, and no one can say what awaits us. The horrors of the Sepoy insurrection *may* burst upon us here, and where are *we* to look for succor? Have we a noble old England's heart in the American nation to take our part? I fear that stupid Aminidab-Sleek excuse of "entangling alliances" would swallow all the vain-glorious boastings of our American people about *our* Indian Empire, Manifest Destiny, &c., and leave us here—with the pledged faith of the United States, in three treaties, to protect us—to be devoured like dogs. Our actual condition requires some attention from the Government at Washington, and it will be well if our rights, as American citizens, under treaty stipulations (which should be as sacred as the rights of the citizen under the Constitution of the United States) are looked to by our Government. If harm should come, the blame must fall somewhere; and the American people, I am sure, will not hold those guiltless who shall have been at fault. The incapacity of Mr. FORSYTH has long been patent to the world and well known at Washington, and his delay here cannot be given as an excuse for neglect of our wants.

The excuse that it is as much the duty of other nations as that of the United States to interfere will not go down. The American Government has always been fierce in resisting any act of the British Government which interfered with the Monroe doctrine, and England has lately clearly shown that it is her wish for the United States to do for Mexico, and, therefore it cannot be said "Why does not England interfere?" France has no interests to serve in meddling with Mexico, and as for poor beggarly Spain, any effort she could make would only end in failure and double the evils she might strive to remedy. The destiny of Mexico is in the hands of the United States, and if Mexico is not taken hold of on the score of policy, the American Government is called upon to protect her citizens who have become the victims of treaty stipulations entered into by the United States with this country.

The late act of the Government in garroting five persons compromised in the assassination of several Spaniards, nearly two years since, at the hacienda of San Vincente, in the District of Cuernvaaca, has added new fuel to the fire which promises to burst forth in a war of castes. These executions took place just eight days since, and already several more Spaniards have been assassinated by the friends of those executed, who swear they will kill every Spaniard they can lay their hands upon. The stage-coach running between here and Cuernavaca is stopped every day by persons whose challenge is if there are any Spaniards in the coach. Fortunately none have been surprised in this way, I believe, as yet, but the mail bags are taken in order to intercept all correspondence between Spaniards.

You may therefore see that it is a great mistake to regard the Indians and half breeds of this country as incapable of revenge. The devilish spirit is in them, and once aroused, it is difficult to conjecture where it may end. At all events, I consider it unsafe to put too much confidence in the docile tendency of these people, and as for their respect for other foreigners that may be cast aside in a moment: for the word *estranjen* (foreigner) is as often used by them with the adjective *maldito* (accursed) as it is without it.

The general position of parties has not materially changed since my last, further than the victories and defeats I have mentioned. The general sinking of all vital interests continues, without a ray of hope for immediate or future recovery, unless the country receives some foreign aid. The Government manages always to raise money by some hook or crook to keep up the war, and the Opposition with *manos libros* take what they want from the country. A case of the latter sort has lately been recorded, where one of the Federal chiefs entered Morelia and took from the churches all the jewels, and gold and silver of the church furniture. It is estimated that by this one act $500,000 have been coined from the church furniture.

We are now almost entirely without news from abroad. For the last month we received but one mail from the United States, and at the present time the latest papers we have from New-Orleans are only to the 1st of September. The arrival of the British West India packet a few days since brought some further news, but as yet we have only been able to get some of our letters, which were brought up by the private extraordinary of the English Legation. All the papers with many letters have been detained by orders of the Government or some equally potent petty official.

The weather has been unusually severe here for the last fortnight, and in consequence much sickness has prevailed, but only of a light character, such as colds. A severe norther has prevailed on the coast since the 16th ult. Fortunately our coasts are now not infested with any foreign shipping, else we might expect to hear of shipwrecks.

I trust my next may have some good news, but I fear it will only convey you further evidences of our increased speed on the road to ruin.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 15.

Lieutenant JONES, of the Navy has arrived here, bringing dispaches from Minister FORSYTH, who will leave Vera Cruz on the 18th inst. for the United States, in the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*. The levying contributions at Tampico, by Governor GARZA, on foreigners, was condemned by the leaders of the Liberal Party. General ROBLES, Mexican Minister to Washington, was still on board a Spanish vessel, the commander of which, it is said, was detected in giving secret aid to the Church Party. The arrival of the Spanish fleet was daily expected. Lieutenant JONES has been appointed Ordnance Officer of the Paraguay expedition.

Lieutenant JONES has also placed in possession of the State Department a letter from the United States Consul at San Luis Potosi, who describes the state of the country miserable in the extreme.

The report of the recent battle between VIDAURRI and MIRAMON rested on a very slender basis. A skirmish may have taken place outside the walls of San Luis Potosi, but nothing more, still less was there any probability that MIRAMN had committeed suicide.

Additional Details from the Press.

From letters received by the English extraordinary, the *Bee* learns that the gale on the coast has been unparalleled in violence and duration for this season of the year. It commenced on the 16th, and had lasted up to the 28th, and was accompanied by rain. A correspondent says that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa was not visible from the Mole of Vera Cruz at various periods of the time, so violent was the gale and rain. Notwithstanding this tempest, the *Solent* came into port on the evening of the 28th, and safely landed the mails. The same paper says: "The port of Vera Cruz is now deserted of shipping, and owing to well-known causes the number of commercial vessels now expected there is very small. The late weather has therefore been the cause of no marine disasters at the port."

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Plymouth* is now at Vera Cruz. Her mission is to carry off the late U. S. Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, and his family. We learn, says the *Bee*, that they are to take their departure from here about the 15th of October.

Two additional journals have made their appearance at the capital—one with the title of the *Franco Mexicana*, and the other *Don Junipero*. The first is devoted to the advocacy of railroad enterprises. *Don Junipero* is a satiric journal, managed by an able editor and clever caricaturist. The first issue displays considerable talent in its editorials.

The forces of ECHEGARAY continue the siege of Perote, according to the *Progreso* of the 5th inst.

The rumor that Gen. GARZA has imposed a forced loan of $100,000 on the merchants of Tampico, and has imprisoned several who refused to pay, is confirmed.

In regard to affairs at Potosi, the *Progreso* says: "We have advices from San Luis Potosi to Sept. 21. They announce that Gen. MIRAMON occupied that city on the 12th, intrenching himself strongly; and that the forces of VIDAURRI, outnumbering those of the Government, were posted at the hacienda of La Parada. Generals HUERTA and BLANCO, each at the head of 1,500 men, had advanced respectively upon Guanajato and Queretaro, and there was no doubt of their succeeding in seizing those points.

Dominican Republic.

By the arrival at this port of the schooner *C. N. Casey* from Port-au-Platte, we have received a copy of the *Gaceta Official* of the Dominican Republic, dated Santo Domingo, Sept. 14. Its leading article congratulates *todos los Dominicanos*—all the Dominicans—on the restoration of peace, and the final triumph of the great work of reform commenced in that capital on the 27th of July last. It declares that "the annals of nations afford no example of a political reform accomplished in so short a space of time, and in so peaceful a manner."

This article is followed by various documents emanating from "PEDRO SANTANA, Liberator of the country, General-in-Chief of the armies, by the sovereign will of the people charged with the restoration of the Government, of the Constitution and the laws, &c." This exalted personage decrees that the circulation of the treasury notes emitted on the 8th of August last by the Administration of Ex-President VALVERDE, shall be prohibited, and that the holders thereof shall be required within fifteen days after the date of this decree (Sept. 3) to present their notes at the Government Office and receive receipts therefor, which will hereafter be redeemed at the rate of one hundred dollars, national currency, for each note.

The sum total of the paper money recognized by the Dominician Government, and actually in circulation, is $45,290,430. SANTANA thinks that $300,000 in paper money would be quite sufficient as a medium of exchange for all the business done in the Republic.

The only advertisement in this official paper is one of the sale of a distillery of *aguardiente*.

Jamaica.

Our advices from Kingston, Jamaica, extend to the 6th inst.

There was much satisfaction felt at the announcement that the steamers running from Aspinwall to New-York would stop at Kingston once a month. This, it was expected, would give an impetus to trade now so deplorably stagnant.

During the nights of the 3d and 4th inst., DONATI'S comet was seen from Kingston. The comet was in a westerly direction, and a little above the horizon about 8 o'clock P. M.

The state of the medical profession in Jamaica excites the comments of the Press. It is hoped that the subject will occupy the attention of the Executive and of the Legislature during the approaching session. "Since the last House separated," says the *Standard*, of the 4th inst., "four or five of the very limited number of professional men, then practicing in this country, have been carried off, and it is difficult to ascertain how even their places are to be filled up, to say nothing of the apparent impracticability of tempting additional medical men to the island, so as in some measure to insure protection to life in those numerous districts in which, for a long time, no member of the Faculty has resided."

The weather on the island was remarkably fine—the October season having set in with very moderate rains.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

INTELLIGENCE FIVE DAYS LATER.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

INDIAN EXCESSES.

The United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., with passengers, mails and treasure, which left San Francisco on the 21st ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Star of the West* touched at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 8th inst.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco Sept 21, 10 A. M., and met steamer *Golden Gate*, Sept. 25, 4:30 P. M.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga* is reported at Aspinwall, crew all well.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, bound for Panama, is reported in the port of Acapulco.

The British fleet left Kingston on the 7th inst., under command of Admiral KELLETT, for Greytown.

The following is the

Treasure List of the Star of the West.

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$324,000	P. Naylor.....	$10,000
Am. Exch. Bank....	110,000	W. A. Davidge.....	10,000
Schelle Eros.....	102,648	J. H. Coghill.....	8,157
Jas. Patrick.....	85,000	J. G. Parker & Son.	7,000
E. Kelly & Co.....	73,000	E. C. Knight & Co..	5,000
Freeman & Co.....	64,825	H. H. Strauss & Co.	4,016
Taffee, McCahill&Co	50,758	Sly, Reed & Co.....	3,967
R. Patrick.....	48,000	C. H. Cummings...	3,000
Ross, Falconer & Co.	39,620	T. Watson & Sons...	3,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co	30,000	A. Hardy & Co.....	2,950
Duncan, Sherm'n&Co	29,460	H. L. Ritch & Co...	2,538
W. Seligman & Co..	29,000	T. J. Hand & Co....	2,500
Order.....	23,900	Tilton & McFarland.	2,200
L. S. Lawrence & Co.	23,000	Cary & Co.....	1,977
J. B. Hewton & Co..	20,982	W. Cumming & Son	1,757
C. W. Crosby.....	19,377	E. C. Thomas & Son	1,480
Wyman & Co.....	18,000	R. S. Wade.....	1,406
R. Meader&O. Adams	17,500	Total.....	$1,314,703
Butcher & Bro.....	17,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Howland & Aspinw'll	16,610	H. Classin & Son...	$2,780
Jas. B. Weir.....	16,490	S. Lansburgh & Bro.	2,158
Treadwell & Co.....	15,000	A. Honigman	1,670
Janson, Bond & Co.	15,000	Culbert & Finlay...	393
J. H. Browning.....	15,000	Gahuy, Cusado&Co.	300
T. H. & J. S. Bacon.	10,000	Total.....	$7,302
Renard & Co.....	10,000		
F. Baker.....	10,000		
Clark & Wilbur.....	10,000	Grand total.....	$1,322,005

We are indebted to J. F. PATTERSON, Purser of the *Star of the West*, and to the Express lines of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., and of Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., for especial favors.

As by the first arrival of the Overland we had California advices to the 16th ult., the present intelligence is only five days later.

The news of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which reached San Francisco on the 16th of September, by the steamer *Sonora*, caused general rejoicing. At 5 o'clock P. M. 100 guns were fired by the California Guard, under the direction of the Mechanics' Institute, and all the bells in the city were set a ringing. At night bonfires were lit on the plaza, and other places, and a number of prominent buildings illuminated. A meeting was also held in the evening of the 17th, to make arrangements for a more formal celebration of the glorious event. The meeting appointed a Committee, who have fixed upon the 27th inst. as a day for a grand celebration.

The eighth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, was celebrated on the 9th September, by the Society of California Pioneers in a becoming manner. A procession was formed, which marched through the principal streets of the city, and an eloquent oration was delivered by F. P. TRACY. In the evening, a collation was partaken of by the members of the Society and their guests.

Adjutant-General KIBBE, who recently visited the Northern part of the State for the purpose of investigating the nature and extent of the late Indian depredations in that region, has returned to San Francisco. From him we learn that the reports of the depredations have not been exaggerated; that the savages have for some time evinced, and still evince, a decidedly hostile disposition, committing murders whenever they find an opportunity to do so upon isolated individuals, and without much risk of being observed or followed. The principal scene of trouble, as has been reported, is on the trails between Weaverville and Union, on Humboldt Bay. The savages infest the trail almost constantly, and from their concealed places in the chapparel pick off travelers. They are nearly all armed with rifles, and appear to be well supplied with ammunition by white men. In one instance with which General KIBBE became acquainted, three of the savages were in possession of fourteen canisters of powder, which they took down the river in a canoe to the head-quarters of the tribe.

A Mrs. JULIA MASON died in Sacramento on the 12th ult., in consequence of taking strychnine in a peach. The murderer has not yet been discovered.

A negro named GUS ENNIS was killed on the evening of the 15th u t., in Coloma, having been shot in the evening while sitting in his house, by some unknown person.

The case of James Hennessy *vs.* Manrow, *et al.*, a suit for damages against the Vigilance Committee, growing out of the banishment of HENNESSY from San Francisco during about two years, was called recently in the District Court at Downeville, and there were fifty jurymen summoned. Of these forty-six were excused from serving because of sympathy with the Committee, three from prejudice against that organization, and one found competent, having recently arrived in the country, and entertaining no decided opinion on the subject of vigilancism. The case was continued to next term.

The following table of the vote at the recent election for Supreme Judge is compiled from the latest returns received up to Sept. 20. The vote of 34 counties is official. The complete returns will give BALDWIN (Administration) a majority of about 10,000 votes:

	Baldwin.	Currey.
*Amador	1,260	1,716
*Mariposa	1,141	154
*Santa Clara	1,064	627
*Nevada	2,665	2,543
*San Francisco	2,988	5,609
*Sacramento	2,449	2,788
*Yuba	1,689	1,838
*Contra Costa	488	382
*Siskiyou	1,563	1,136
*Tehama	822	95
*Butte	817	1,952
*Placer	2,168	1,790
*El Dorado	2,607	2,638
*San Joaquin	1,284	855
*Trinity	802	617
*Tulare	411	28
*San Mateo	309	170
*Calaveras	2,298	1,365
*Los Angeles	1,375	36
*S. Luis Obispo	276	4
*Fresno	243	1
*Del Norte	330	75
*Stanislaus	234	64
*Santa Barbara	313	——
*San Diego	169	17
*Napa	563	635
*Merced	236	9
*Tuolumne	2,535	1,582
*Sonoma	1,812	1,070
*Sierra	2,423	1,581
†Monterey	278	311
†Sutter	534	127
†Solano	566	693
†Marin	486	87
†Shasta	847	351
†Mendocino	104	14
†Humboldt	229	376
Total	43,201	36,183
Majority for Baldwin		7,019
Majority for Baldwin in Tuolumne		1,000
Total Majority for Baldwin		8,019

*Complete. †Incomplete.

The Senate consists of thirty-five members, and stands twenty-four Democrats and ten Opposition, and one vacancy, caused by death. Of the new Senators elected, thirteen are Democrats and four Opposition.

The following is a full list of the Assemblymen elect. Their classification is as follows: Democrats, 54; Opposition, 26; Administration members returned, 9; Opposition, 6.

Fatal Result of a Duel—Death of one of the Principals—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

WILLIAM I. FERGUSON, of Sacramento, who was shot in a duel by GEORGE PEN JOHNSTON at Angel Island on the 21st August last, died on Sept. 14, at 10 minutes before 5 o'clock P. M. As will be recollected, he was shot in the right thigh, having the femur or thigh-bone shattered by the ball of JOHNSTON'S pistol. "On the evening of the duel," says the *Alta California*, "Mr. FERGUSON was brought over to the city and conveyed to the Union Hotel, on the corner of Kearny and Merchant streets, where he lay up to the time of his death, and where his body now lies.

"On an examination of the wound soon after its infliction, the opinion was generally entertained that it would prove fatal. Mr. FERGUSON himself was informed of the serious nature of the injury, and was notified that unless the entire leg were amputated, the chances were a thousand to one against his recovery. He answered, however, that he would take the one chance; for he would not lose his leg for all California. Such surgical assistance as could under the circumstances be given was accordingly rendered, without resorting to amputation, until yesterday, when the condition of the patient made it necessary, in the opinion of the attending surgeons, to lay open the wound, and remove a portion of the diseased bone. An incision was accordingly made by Drs. ANGLE and SAWYER; but, as soon as the bone was exposed, it became evident that amputation of the leg would be absolutely necessary to save life, even if that would suffice; for the bone was completely shattered, and the interstices were filled with pus. The patient was informed of these circumstances, and, by the advice of his friends, he consented that the operation of amputation should be performed. This was done at about 3½ o'clock, by Drs. ANGLE, SAWYER, COIT, GRAY and ROWELL. Previous to the operation, Mr. FERGUSON spoke of the circumstances of the quarrel with JOHNSTON, and of the duel, and stated that, as he did not expect to survive, he wished his body to be conveyed to and buried at Sacramento. Chloroform was then applied to his nostrils and he sank into a state of unconsciousness, from which he never recovered. The operation was performed in a short time; the arteries and veins were taken up and the wound bandaged; but the processes were barely over before life was extinct. He, in fact, died under the operation.

The announcement of his death was at once telegraphed to Sacramento, and other cities and towns of the interior of the State, and as Mr. FERGUSON had many friends, arrangements were immediately made to convey his body to Sacramento on this afternoon's boat, and give it burial there, in accordance with his request. It appears that a delegation from Sacramento will meet the boat at Benicia and accompany the remains, with a delegation from this city to the city of sepulture.

Mr. FERGUSON was a native of Springfield, Ill., and aged about 34 years. He came to California in 1853, and commenced the practice of law in Sacramento, which he made his residence. In 1855 he was elected to the State Senate from Sacramento County, and in 1857 was reëlected."

On the 16th, Coroner MCNULTY held an inquest into the cause of his death. The Jury had been shown the body of FERGUSON prior to its departure for Sacramento.

J. J. Taylor, better known as "Natchez," being sworn, was asked a number of questions in relation to the duel between Ferguson and Johnston. He said that he had loaded the pistols; but refused to state who fired them, or any circumstances of the shooting, on the ground that the testimony might implicate himself. Coroner McNulty read the law on the subject, and said that the testimony would not subject the witness to prosecution; but he still refused to answer.

Dr. D. C. White, being sworn, said: I was on Angel Island about the 21st of August, and saw Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Johnston there; I saw four shots exchanged between them; my understanding of the matter was, that the first shot was fired at the distance of thirty feet; the next distance was twenty, at which the three remaining shots were fired; at the fourth, Mr. Ferguson was wounded and carried from the field; I saw the pistols fired; I did not see the ball leave the muzzle of Johnston's pistol and hit Ferguson, but my conclusion was that the ball which did hit him came from that pistol; Mr. Ferguson was placed in a boat, brought to this city, and lodged in the Union Hotel; the wound was about the middle of the right thigh; the thigh bone was literally mashed to pieces; a portion of the ball was extracted that evening; I saw him last on Sunday evening following the duel; Mr. Ferguson swung round before he fell; I do not think he struck the ground, but was caught before he did so; I know of no pistol shot being fired at the time of the fourth round except those from the weapons held by Johnston and Ferguson.

Nathaniel Gray, being sworn, said: I know the age and nativity of Mr. Ferguson, by hearing it in conversation between J. M. Estill and Gilbert A. Grant; he was named William I. Ferguson; his middle name I do not know; he was a native of St. Louis, Mo., and aged 34 years; he came to this country from Springfield, Ill., where he resided since he was a boy; I believe he came here in 1853.

Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, being sworn, said: I saw Mr. Ferguson once after he was wounded, but did not see his wound, it being bandaged at the time: I was called in the day after the duel, but did not dress nor touch the wound; I went to him two or three minutes after he fell, and saw a small quantity of blood oozing from his right thigh; I afterwards went to his room and found Dr. Sawyer and Dr. Angle doing something to his leg: Mr. Estill had asked me to take charge of the patient, but Angle requested everybody to leave the room, as their presence interfered with the operation of dressing the wound; I then left; at that time I did not think the wound very dangerous; Mr. Ferguson was in good spirits; the wound was from a pistol shot fired by Mr. Johnston.

Dr. A. F. Sawyer, being sworn, said: I have been in constant attendance as an assistant on Mr. Ferguson since he was wounded; he was wounded on the outside of the right thigh at the junction of the upper and middle thirds; it was a gun-shot wound, producing extensive comminution of the thigh bone, corresponding directly with the internal wound received; there was also a fragment of ball perceptibly felt beneath the integument below, on the opposite side, corresponding with the wound that had been made by the ball; upon examination, there was an evident fracture of the thigh-bone observable, before an examination of the limb was made; an incision was made directly upon the foreign body, on the inside of the leg, and fragments of a ball extracted; we had an opportunity of examining the outside of the bone through the wound made by the ball, and of examining the inside by the second opening made to extract the ball; we discovered that the shaft of the femur was badly shattered. Dr. Angle and myself were of opinion that amputation was urgently necessary, and so stated to the patient; it is well ascertained from military surgery, on the best authority, that wherever the shaft of the upper third of the thigh is shattered, amputation is necessary; this fact was stated to Mr. Ferguson, but he expressed his desire to retain his leg; we advised him to have his limb amputated, but he declined, and said he would take the chances; Mr. Ferguson then passed through the inflammatory process, and on the morning of the day of his death, he was informed that an explorative incision had become necessary to discover the condition of the bone; he was told that it had become necessary to make incisions down to the bone, and if the limb proved bad, it would be necessary to amputate it; he consented to undergo the operation if required; the wound was examined by the medical gentlemen present, and they expressed a unanimous opinion that the only thing that could be done for the patient was to amputate the limb; the patient was allowed to come out from the influence of chloroform, and was then informed that amputation was the only chance left for saving his life; he consented, was again submitted to the action of chloroform, the limb was taken off, and he sank in twenty minutes after from the shock of the operation; an examination was afterwards made into the condition of the bone; the shattering of the bone was found to extend nearly to the upper portion of the thigh-bone, or the lesser *trochanter*, presenting one of those cases of gun-shot wounds which would probably have proved fatal, even if a primary amputation had been performed; it is understood that similar wounds are ordinarily fatal; I think the wound was the cause of death.

The Jury returned the following verdict:

We, the undersigned Jurors convened to inquire into the cause of the death of William Ferguson, who died at the Union Hotel, in San Francisco, on the 14th day of September, 1858, do find that he was a native of the city of St. Louis, Mo., and aged 34 years. We also find that deceased came to his death from a pistol ball, fired from a pistol in the hands of George Pen Johnston, on the 21st day of August, 1858.

George C. Shreeve, H. G. Platt,
Henry Johnson, H. W. Brubaker,
Nathan J. Street, J. Durbrow,
Charles Brown, William S. Snook.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

From the San Francisco Herald, Sept. 18.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that books for subscription to the stock of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, have been opened at the banking house of B. DAVIDSON, where the articles of association of the company may be seen. The company was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature passed March 18, 1858, granting to Messrs. SHARP, GRAHAM, HASKELL & BACON, the right of way for the construction of a line of telegraph from San Francisco to Los Angeles. The capital stock of the company is $350,000, $100,000 of which is to be kept in reserve by the directors for the purpose of extending the line from Los Angeles eastward. Of the remaining $250,000 the contractors for the building of the line have agreed to take $150,000, leaving but $100,000 to be taken by outside parties. Of this amount we are informed over one-third has already been taken in the southern counties. It will thus be seen that there is a fair prospect not only for the immediate construction of the original line, but also for its extension to the Texan frontier. The route is unquestionably the most feasible one for the construction of a Continental Telegraph line at present, for the reason that it is the shortest, and that the Indians throughout the whole of that region are generally peaceable and well disposed. The State Line of Telegraph from San Francisco to Marysville, was stocked at $300,000, and although not exceeding 250 miles in length, has always paid a dividend of not less than 1 per cent. per month. This line from San Francisco to Los Angeles is of 600 miles length, and only $250,000 of the stock is to be issued, the remaining $100,000 to be reserved for the extension of the line to the eastern boundary of California, and from thence to Texas, is only a distance of 475 miles. The successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph will give renewed impulse to telegraphic enterprises in all directions, and the indications are, that before very long we shall be in almost instant communication, not only with the Eastern States, but with the Continent of Europe. What mighty events have taken place within the last half century. This is emphatically the age of scientific progress, and if the march of intellect for the future is to be measured by the past, the faintest conception cannot be formed of the perfection to which science will be brought.

San Francisco Markets.

REVIEW FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday Evening, Sept. 18, 1858.

The trade of the fortnight now closing, owing to peculiar circumstances, presents but few facilities for review. Without any arrivals from Atlantic ports, and stocks of desirable goods running very low under a good demand by the country trade, with an abundance and cheapness of money, speculation has naturally been stimulated to the fullest extent that the meagre condition of the market would admit of, and prices of a number of staples materially influenced. Large purchases of Meat, Provisions, Lard, Sugars, Candles, and Nails, have been made to arrive at prices varying according to the length of time that invoices are out. Not only have assorted Eastern goods been dealt in largely for future delivery, but we have to note the unusual circumstance of the sale within the fortnight of a large cargo of foreign Rice to arrive, at a figure evidencing the greatest degree of confidence in the future prospects of the market. The Chinese merchants resident here have continued to operate in Rice, Sugar, Teas and Chow Chow, and prices therefor are generally higher than a fortnight since. The condition of the market is such that it is exceedingly difficult to say what some staples are worth. A large fleet of vessels is due, and they may make their appearance at any moment. What effect would result upon prices from the sudden arrival of a large amount of goods in a single day, it is quite impossible to say with any degree of precision, and the more so, that the bulk of these goods have already been engaged by the trade and by speculators.

Ship Bread remains without change. Boots and Shoes are in better demand, with improved rates for some descriptions. The transactions in Candles have been large, resulting in a more thorough concentration of the stock in the hands of operators; it is stated that several parcels have been sold to arrive prices may be fairly quoted at a slight advance upon the preceding fortnight. In Coal there has been but little doing, the market for all descriptions being very firm. Coffee has sold at a further advance, and tends upward at the close. In Dry Goods we have only to note a very large sale at auction of miscellaneous, medium and ordinary clothing, a full report of which will be found under the proper head; staple goods are without reported sales upon the spot, but a large parcel of Domestics was bargained for to arrive on reserved terms. In Fruits, Sauces, etc., there have been some transactions. Dried Apples have been placed at an advance; several lots of outside brands of Oysters at auction, have been sold at low figures; Pie Fruits have been in demand at full prices. Gunny Bags remain as last reported. In Hardware, we notice more inquiry for Long Handled Shovels at better prices. Lumber has been in better demand, with several sales of cargoes at rates showing an advance upon previous quotations. Metals continue drooping without any transactions. Molasses and Syrup have been taken by the trade, to a moderate extent, at former quotations. In Malt Liquors nothing has been done beyond small sales of English bulk Beer and bottled Stout to dealers. Nails have been quite active, with sales of invoices both here and to arrive; one lot from store changing hands at the close at a notable advance. The operations in Provisions during the fortnight have been of an interesting character. The sales of round parcels of Cured Meats in store have been unimportant, in consequence of the almost exhausted condition of stocks. The same remarks nearly apply to Lard and Butter; a choice article of the latter having become very scarce, and some few remaining lots have been taken from second hands at a marked improvement. With the exception of the last noted article, large transactions in Provisions to arrive have been consummated at good prices, varying according to the length of time shipments are *in transitu*.

The market for Rice has maintained an extreme degree of firmness since last notice; a cargo from Batavia and another from Calcutta were taken immediately upon arrival, while yet another to arrive from the latter port has been contracted for—prices in each instance giving evidence of great confidence on the part of operators, and being remunerative to importers. Sugars of all descriptions have had a marked tendency to an advance, and are held very firm at the close of business; Eastern Refined is, however, no higher than at the date of our last report, as the Refinery here has recommenced delivery to the trade at prices established upon last quotations. An active business has been done in all kinds of American Liquors at improving prices; for some descriptions, it will be seen by reference to our special remarks, sellers have obtained a material advance. In Spirits Turpentine but few transactions require notice, and prices are without change. Ordinary and good grades of Black TEAS have been in fair request at full rates; in choice Blacks and all descriptions of Greens there is nothing doing worthy of mention.

The arrivals since our last review have been but as follows: From Calcutta, the *Beverly*, with Rice, Sugar and Gunny-Bags; from Batavia, the *Cecrops*, with Rice and a small quantity of Sugar and Coffee, and from Guayamas, the *Eliza and Elizabeth Owens*, with Mexican produce.

Marriages and Deaths on the Pacific.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, Sept. 6, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Mr. Ewer, Mr. George Childs to Miss Louisa S. Edwards, both of San Francisco.

In the Dalles, Oregon, on the 31st ult., Mr. Marion Tucker to Mrs. Mary Armstrong.

In Portland, Oregon, 13th ult., Mr. A. P. Caldwell to Miss Mary Jane McCullough.

In El Dorado County, Sept. 2, Morris Fitzgibbons to Lovina Moran.

In Sonora, Aug. 28, Mr. Thomas Jennes to Julia S. Addis.

In Downieville, Sept. 2, Mr. Arthur Johnson, of Forest City, to Miss Eliza Welstead, of Downieville.

In Stockton, Mr. John Dilwood to Mrs. Sobriety Martin.

In San Francisco, Sept. 16, at the residence of A. H. Houston, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Andrew L. Morrison, of Yuba County, to Miss Sarah E. Pease, of San Francisco.

In Oakland, at the residence of J. Ross Browne, Sept. 14, by the Rev. Mr. Acklee, Gustavus Mix, Esq., to Miss Kate Browne.

At Columbia, Tuolumne County, Sept. 8, David H. McFarland to Elizabeth Needler.

At Grass Valley, Nevada County, Sept. 18, Abraham Burnan to Elizabeth Ann Penberthy.

In San Francisco, Sept. 4, by the R

forty mile-desert, three men have commenced ranching; they procure water for irrigation from the Gila. The next watering place is eight miles distant, and is known as the Eight Mile Ranch.

On Oatman Flat, another claim has been taken up, and a ranch established, where supplies may be obtained. This is the scene of the Oatman massacre.

The next ranch is PETERMAN & WHITE'S; thirty-four miles from this is GLASCOCK & SMITH'S; eighteen miles further on is SHNELY'S ranch; five miles from that is a good ranch with good accommodations, and sixteen miles from it is Fort Buchanan. The next station is Cook's Wells, and thereafter the stations of the Overland Mail Company occur at easy and regular distances.

In a few years, there will be a line of ranches and a large and thrtving population extending to the Rio Grande, through the whole territory. The San Pedro Valley is one of the principal valleys in the Territory, giving ample opportunities for farming and milling purposes.

NEW-GRANADA.

Bogota Items—Cass-Herran Convention—Lieutenant Gilliss and the Solar Eclipse—Panama—Steamship Lines—Tehuantepec Route—Naval Intelligence—General Harney—Detention of the New-York Passengers, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

The mail of Sept. 12, from Bogota, having again failed, we have nothing later than Aug. 28. There is little of interest from that capital. The country was tranquil in all its parts. The papers have ceased their speculations on the fate of the Cass-Herran Convention. I hear, from a high source at Washington, that General Herran does not have any great hope that the Convention will be accepted in its present shape by the United States Senate. General H. thinks the letter, written by President OSPINA to President BUCHANAN, explaining the difficulties under which the Convention was got through the New-Granadian Congress, even in its present emasculated form, and urging a kindly treatment of the whole subject by the President and Senate, "was very satisfactory to Mr. BUCHANAN," and will largely influence a peaceable solution of the difficulties. He thinks that the decision of the Senate, in its action on the matter, will depend almost entirely upon its treatment by the President in his annual message, or in his message accompanying the document. By the by, speaking of our difficulties with New-Granada, I cannot help remarking the main reason given in the Government organs for the appointment to Paraguay of Judge BOWLIN, late Minister Resident to this Republic. It is the decision with which he acted in demanding immediate satisfaction from New-Granada for the murder of seventeen American citizens at Panama, and because he recommended the United States to seize the Isthmus in retaliation, and to negotiate afterwards.

Well, is not this strong praise to Judge BOWLIN equally as strong blame against the Pierce as well as the present Administration for its supineness in regard to that atrocious national wrong? Did the Administration take the least step to obtain justice, except to open a diplomatic tilt with the wily Spanish-American diplomatist, which it was well aware would never be concluded until something more potent than feather lances was introduced into the discussion? Why, if the President so strongly opposed the course of Messrs. BOWLIN, MORSE and CORWINE, did he not adopt their recommendation or recommend its adoption to Congress? And what advantages, as a Minister, has a man of decision and courage over a weak, imbecile one, if the recommendations of the former go for no more than the puerilities of the latter? Perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN may be humbugged by the polite phrases and unmeaning talk of President OSPINA; but I, for one, am unwilling to believe that the two years' trifings and tergiversations of the statesmen and politicians of New-Granada have been lost upon him. I believe he will at least insist that the terms of the Convention, as originally framed by Messrs CASS and HERRAN shall be approved without modification, within thirty days after the assembling of the next Congress of New-Granada, and in default, that he will recommend American occupation of the transit route. And even this would be conceding a great deal too much. We have begged long enough for justice. Congress should enforce a settlement the first thing it does after its organization, by ordering the seizure of Aspinwall, Panama and the railroad route.

The empty Treasury of the Confederation is about to be replenished by a windfall. SAINTE, ROSE & Co., of Paris, some time since contracted to purchase a large amount of wild lands in New-Granada from the Government, and deposited £10,000 sterling in the hands of the New-Granadian bankers in London, as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the terms of the agreement on their part. Having found themselves in a bad speculation, they have backed down, and the money has been confiscated. A native company has also forfeited a considerable sum to the Government for the non-fulfilment of a similar contract.

Lieut. GILLISS, of the U. S. Navy, who was sent to Peru by the Smithsonian Institute of Washington to make observations of the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th ultimo, had succeeded to his entire satisfaction. In order to obtain a more advantageous position, he proceeded to a mountain elevation of 1,000 feet, 200 miles from Paita. The result of his scientific investigations will doubtlessly be communicated to the world by the Smithsonian Institute so soon as his report shall be received. There were no astronomers present either from England or France, or from any other point, except Mr. MAESTERS, a German, sent to join Lieut. G. by the Chilian Government. Lieut. G. was to proceed to Lima on the 20th ultimo, and thence probably to Chili.

In the local news there is but little. The Legislature adjourned after a thirty days' session, in which it did nothing except to declare Gen. OBALDIA, the liberal candidate, entitled to the Gubernatorial chair. But not having yet arrived at the capital, the Vice-Governor, Señor RAFAEL NUÑEZ, has been temporarily installed in his place. The Legislature laid on the table the petition to pardon the Americans who hanged three negroes at the Island of Taboga, in this Bay, in 1854, for the horrible assassination of Mr. TRACY, an American carpenter, in his own bed; and the bill abolishing capital punishment, finally failed.

A corps of twenty civil engineers, under Capt. PARSONS, arrived here in the last British steamer from Southampton, destined for Vancouver's Island, to survey the territory of the Hudson Bay Company, on the part of the British Government. One hundred and twenty more of the party are coming around Cape Horn.

The favor with which Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Secretary for the Colonies, looks upon an alternate mail route across the Isthmuses of Suez and Panama to Australia, as evidenced in his late interview on the subject with Hon. Mr. PARKER, is received here as the speedy precursor of the opening of the route. With such a line, you will be able to publish Australia intelligence only forty days old. An American line of steamers from Panama to Valparaiso is also likely soon to be a fixed fact, the Panama Railroad Company having subscribed $50,000 to the stock of any company which shall be organized "on sound principles." I think it almost certain, however, that no American company can compete successfully with the British line unless the Government of the United States shall give them a liberal subsidy in the shape of a mail contract. With another steamer on the Central American line, which vessel is now in process of construction, and a weekly line across the Isthmus to San Francisco, which is contemplated, and which the business of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company fully warrant them in establishing at once, the increase in the receipts of the Panama Railroad Company ought to enable them to divide 20 per cent. profits instead of 12, as now. The United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, as I wrote you in a previous letter, goes to Tehuantepec to survey that coast as soon as the *St. Marys* shall arrive here from California to take her place. An United States official reconnoissance of the only two roadsteads of Tehuantepec, Ventosa and Salina Cruz, is no doubt desirable, although the letter of Dr. SONTAGG to the agent of the Tehuantepec Company at Minatitlan, published in the TIMES Sept. 7, ought to satisfy every one that no safe port can be had on the Pacific side without the expenditure of millions of money. Mr. SONTAGG'S assertion, that "In neither Ventosa nor Salina Cruz can mails, passengers or cargoes be landed safely until a breakwater is built, (running half a mile out in a depth of from 30 to 40 feet,) as it must be done in surf boats, which in times of rough weather is dangerous and uncertain," accords exactly with what I have frequently written you, and is conclusive as to the fact that the time for a rapid Tehuantepec transit is long in the future.

Three hundred tons of coal are to be shipped from New-York to Aspinwall to come across this Isthmus, to coal the steamship *Hermann*, expected here about the first of November.

The passengers of the *Star of the West*, who reached here direct from New-York at noon on the 20th, were detained till the morning of Oct. 2, waiting the arrival of the New-Orleans passengers by the steamship *Granada*, *viá* Key West. Some delay will continue to be experienced until the yellow fever abates at Havana and until a faster steamer is put on the Havana and Aspinwall end of the line, for which it is understood, preparations are making by the company.

Gen. HARNEY, who goes out to take command of the Military Department of the Pacific, came in the *Star of the West*. He left in good health, as did also Father DE SMET, who is to offer the Catholic Bible to the Indians, while the General presents the alternative of the sword.

The United States steam-frigate *Merrimac*, bearing the square flag of Flag-Officer (what an uncouth title!) LOMO, sailed from Calloa for the Sandwich Islands Sept. 1. Letters for her are ordered to be sent to Acapulco, where she will be about the 1st of December. The *Saranac*, Capt. KELLY, is still here, also the British corvettes *Alert* and *Vixen*, the latter to be repaired here or condemned, as the Navy may direct. The *Saratoga* is also at Aspinwall, and the *Roanoke* and *Savannah* at Greytown. The *St. Marys* will reach here about the middle of November. She is on her way from California, to touch at Mazatlan, Acapulco, &c.

COSTA RICA.

Mission of General Lamar—American Claims for Indemnity—Their Injustice—Origin of the Demand—Review of the Broil Between Costa Rica and Walker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

The British steamship *Dee*, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 20th ult., about an hour after the American steamship left for New-York, brings a report that General LAMAR, our Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, had demanded *two millions of dollars* from the Government of the latter Republic, as indemnity for property of American citizens destroyed during the fillibuster war, and the killing of Americans on the Transit Line during the Costa Rican occupation of Nicaragua.

A report is also circulated that Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, who touched into Aspinwall on the 20th ult., on his way to Greytown, carries orders from the Cabinet, at Washington, to force the River San Juan with his boats, and to keep open a free communication between the two oceans.

Also, that the *Basilisk*, now at San Juan del Norte, was to be joined there immediately by two other British war vessels, but for what special purpose it is not stated.

An order, on the part of the United States, to force the River San Juan, can mean but little, if there is nothing lurking behind such an order. Since Flag-Officer PAULDING jerked the "Grey-eyed Man of Destiny" off the Spit of Punta Arenas, and Captain SANDS, of the *Susquehannah*, forced ANDERSON to evacuate Castillo, the River San Juan has never been closed to free navigation into and out of the lake. Boats and steamers have ascended and descended freely, as well under the American as the Nicaraguan flag. This talk about forcing open the river is all humbug. The main reason that a California line is not now open across the Isthmus of Nicaragua is, that capitalists like VANDERBILT, GARRISON & MORGAN, and WHITE & Co., do not care to lose their own money in opening it, and cannot, a second time, find fools who will accept the shells, while they, as agents, managers, &c., swallow the oysters. Money is what is wanted to reopen the Nicaragua Transit, not powder and ball.

The sum mentioned as that which the United States has demanded from Costa Rica for spoliations, etc., has had of course one zero, if not two, added to it by that locomotive tell-tale, Madame Rumor. The idea that Costa Rica, which has a population of less than 150,000, and whose exchequer was completely exhausted in the late cruel fillibuster war, can pay anybody $2,000,000, is simply absurd. Indeed, it would be absurd to expect that sum for extraneous purposes from all Central America in fifty years. But that *some* sum has been demanded as indemnity to so-called American citizens, not for damages sustained during the war, but to make up a purse for them because they did not meet with as much success as they anticipated, in stealing in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is undoubtedly true. The spite of some South-Western professional fillibusters against Costa Rica, for her valiant defence of her soil, and for her success in ridding Nicaragua of their vile presence, is perhaps also sought to be gratified by the Administration. And it is quite possible that these men may be urging our Government to enforce large claims against some of the Central American States, Costa Rica particularly, with a view to cripple them, and to render their defence less effective in case of another fillibustering foray.

That any demand should be made against Costa Rica by the United States Government, in the belief that she honestly owes its *bona fide* citizens a penny for spoliations during the Nicaraguan war, or for American lives unjustly sacrificed by her, is not a supposable case. Let us review that war a little, and see what Costa Rica did in it to bring down upon her head the displeasure of the American Cabinet.

Soon after WALKER'S occupation of a portion of Nicaragua, in the early part of 1856, he sent three "Commissioners" to Costa Rica, *ostensibly* to induce the Government of that Republic to recognize his militiary despotism in Nicaragua, which President MORA indignantly refused to do; and, justly thinking that these men came into Costa Rica to "spy out the land" previous to an intended attack upon it, intimated very plainly to them that they would save their necks from the halter by taking themselves out of the country. The fillibuster chief made this a pretext of war against Costa Rica, and invaded her territory with about 350 men. The valiant SCHLESSINGER met at Santa Rosa, in Costa Rica, on March 20, 1856, a small band of his despised enemy, who quickly cut up, made prisoners and put to flight the bravados, SCHLESSINGER himself running away early in the action. Some of SCHLESSINGER'S officers boasting that they had killed several Costa Rican prisoners they had made in advancing upon Santa Rosa, the Costa Rican soldiers were so indignant that they became unmanageable, and retaliated by shooting an equal number of fillibusters. This is perhaps the first event upon which the United States is to be prevailed upon to claim damages.

Costa Rica finding the lesson she had given WALKER at Santa Rosa had not sobered his judgment sufficiently in regard to her means and disposition for defence, and knowing that he was preparing for another invasion of her territory, raised an army of 3,000 men, and in turn invaded Nicaragua. She took possession of San Juan del Sur, and then marched a force over the transit road to Rivas, taking possession on the way, on the 7th April, 1856, of Virgin Bay. Some show of resistance having been made at La Virjen, in the vicinity of the Steamship Company's wharf, the Costa Rican force fired a volley or two, killing several persons who claimed to be American citizens, and who, it is maintained, were non-combatants, but who at least were mixed up with those who presented a hostile attitude. This is the second count against Costa Rica. I believe it is not customary for nations to claim "smart money" for their citizens who have accidentally fallen during an assault upon a city, especially when those citizens might easily have taken themselves out of harm's way. The fact is, that during the fillibuster war there was scarcely an American in Nicaragua who had not laid himself liable to all the risks of losing his head, from a more or less open affiliation with the men in arms. Let us see what cotemporaneous history said of the conduct of the Costa Ricans towards Americans not actually in arms on the occupation of San Juan del Sur. I quote from an American source:

"At first, it was feared the Costa Ricans would pillage the place and commit many excesses; but to the great surprise and delight of all, they respected both persons and property, paying cash for all provisions and accommodations furnished, and conducting themselves in a manner that gave the greatest satisfaction to the residents. * * * * The Costa Ricans destroyed a great part of the Transit Company's pier at Virgin Bay, to prevent the enemy from using it for landing."

Now, it would be the height of injustice to demand indemnity from the Costa Ricans for the destruction of this pier, as everybody knows the fillibusters were using both the pier and the Company's steamers in the war of Costa Rica and the people of Nicaragua, and that, too, on the voluntary tender of the Steamship and Transit Companies themselves, who, in fact, furnished the sinews of war to WALKER and his band. Besides, for any property belonging to neutrals destroyed by an invading force, it would seem that the Government of the country invaded (see MARCY'S letter to Count SARTIGES on the bombardment of Greytown) ought to be responsible—not the invaders.

On the 10th of October—I believe it was at Granada, during a fight, or immediately on the cessation of it—a Mr. LAWLESS, "an American merchant," and the Rev. Mr. WHEELER, "an American missionary," were killed, and, *some* say, killed in their own houses; but an American account of the fight says:

"It is certain that two Americans—Mr. LAWLESS and the Rev. Mr. WHEELER—were taken with arms in their hands and shot."

But whether they were taken with arms in their hands or not, it *is* certain that Mr. WHEELER was acting as chaplain to WALKER and his band; and it is equally certain that Mr. LAWLESS was lawlessly assisting the fillibuster chief to conquer Nicaragua. It is also pretty well ascertained that these two men were neither killed by Costa Ricans nor Nicaraguans, but by a troop of Salvadoreans who occupied a portion of the city. That they had made themselves amenable to the recognized usages and casualties of war, there can be but little doubt. As I said before, all the Americans in Nicaragua assisted WALKER in his war. I have myself seen "an American merchant" of San Juan del Sur occupying, with others, a church-tower at Rivas, with rifles in hand, to guard the city against an anticipated attack of the Costa Ricans; and I understand this man claims large damages for property destroyed in Rivas and taken from him by the Costa Ricans at San Juan del Sur.

The next cause of complaint against Costa Rica probably is, that she took possession of, used and destroyed American property, such as steamers, etc., belonging to the Transit Company. But as none of this property, at the time of its seizure, was being used for legitimate purposes, but was in the hands of WALKER, who was using it to make war against Nicaragua and Costa Rica, its seizure is perfectly justified by all the laws and usages of war. That on one occasion an American or Irish woman and child were killed on one of the lake steamers, while passing Fort San Carlos, I am aware. But these steamer were alternately used as passenger vessels by GARRISON and MORGAN, and as war vessels by WALKER, and were regularly bringing war material, even on passenger days and under cover of a passenger trade. It was a right which any nation would have exercised, to bring a vessel to for examination on her passing a fort, and if she did not obey the summons of a blank shot, to bring her to with a round one. At the time of the occurrence, the fort, if I recollect rightly, was exclusively occupied by Nicaraguans.

If any nations have just claims for demages in this fillibuster war, they are Nicaragua and Costa Rica against the United States. The United States, during the late Administration, not only did not do its duty in preventing the invasion of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by its citizens, but notoriously encouraged them to do so.

And so far from Costa Rica using any unlawful or cruel means to rid her soil and the soil of Nicaragua of American fillibusters, her conduct was such as to attract the admiration of the world. Costa Rica expended at least one hundred thousand dollars in sending these deluded men to their own country and families, instead of speeding them to their eternal home with bullets, as Cuba did under like circumstances.

In fine, nothing appears clearer than that whatever American property was destroyed in the fillibuster war, was not maliciously or unwarrantably destroyed, but because it was found in the hands of combatants. And whatever innocent American citizens were sacrificed in Nicaragua, fell victims to the usual casualties of war, and for which no just cause of complaint can be urged by the United States Government, and especially as against Costa Rica. In view of the facts as cited, the American people will not be at all surprised, if any reclamations have really been made against Costa Rica by the United States, to hear the additional report brought by the *Dee*, that President MORA, on the presentation of the claim of General LAMAR, refused to entertain it for a moment.

F. W. R.

NICARAGUA.

Movements of Our Squadron—The Opening of the Transit—A British Aggression—The Renowned Col. Cauty—His Antecedents—The Only Hope of Nicaragua—Movements of Gen. Lamar—Arrival of the Cass-Yrissari.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858.

The English Mail Company's steamer *Clyde* will leave here early to-morrow morning, and I embrace the opportunity of writing, although there is really nothing of importance to communicate since your last dates from this place.

The United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, bearing the Flag of Flag Officer JAMES MCINTOSH, arrived off this port on the morning of the 22d September, 19 days from Boston. Officers and crew all well. She anchored about one mile outside the bar. The United States ships *Savannah*, Captain JARVIS, and *Saratoga*, Commander TURNER, had been lying inside the bar for some time previous to the arrival of the *Roanoke*. The *Savannah* has gone out to sea for the purpose of allowing her officers and crew the benefit of a change of air, and I hear that she will probably extend her cruise as far as "Old Providence," where an abundance of fresh meats, poultry, vegetables and fruits can be procured, at moderate prices. She is expected to return here in a couple of weeks. The *Saratoga* went to Aspinwall about a week since and will be stationed there until relieved by some other United States vessel. There have been some few cases of *fever of the country* on board both these vessels, and the changes of air and climate will no doubt prove beneficial to the health of both vessels. You are aware that the sun seldom shines *for a day* at this place; it is nothing but rain, rain, rain.

The *Roanoke* brought us news respecting the opening of the Transit Route, which was, at first, thought of favorably, and received with joy; but upon reflection, it was extremely doubtful whether JOE WHITE and YRISSARI can open the route. If *Vanderbilt and Joe White come to terms*, then it is conceded by every one here that the route will be immediately opened for travel.

Her British Majesty's steamer-of war *Basilisk*, Captain PHAYRE, has been in this port for some time. Captain PHAYRE has erected a beacon upon the outermost point of the sand-spit. Does this mean *possession* at some future convenient season?

It was really amusing to see the *renowned* "Colonel" CAUTY going off to the flag-ship *Roanoke*, in a *canoe*, paddled by four Indians. He was completely uniformed—with epaulettes and sword—as a Costa Rican officer of the Army, and wearing an "Order" upon his left breast! Rumor says that he went off to pay his *official* respects to the gallant United States Flag Officer commanding the Home Squadron, and to endeavor to obtain some *official recognition* of his position! But he certainly failed to convince Flag-Officer MCINTOSH that he had any official business or position here; for although, as I am informed, he was courteously received by the United States Flag-Officer, *he was not received with, or allowed, upon his departure, a salute*, as is customary. Whereupon, the "Colonel" returned on shore in the *dumps*. You know his precedents. He is a very low fellow—a renegade Englishman—utterly detesting Americans does everything to injure Americans, and was, some years since, obliged to flee from San Francisco on account of his rascalities, that place becoming too warm for him. The Costa Ricans received this plausible rascal, CAUTY, who is really not worthy the society of gentlemen, or fit to be trusted in any capacity—with open arms, and he was given a position in their ragged army merely because he was the proper tool to do the bidding of any set of men who would pay well to accomplish any desired object. But nothing could induce CAUTY to get within the range of one of WALKER'S guns!

CAUTY came down here, as I have before stated, and established himself upon Punta Arenas. To prove his hatred towards Americans, the first movement he made was, to endeavor to eject Mr. SCOTT, the resident Agent of the Transit Route (in charge of the property of the old company,) and an American whose name escapes me,—who is a very respectable man, and the only pilot for the harbor—by offering the property for sale wherein the latter resides. This was where WALKER established himself, and where he was captured by Commodore PAULDING. Captain JARVIS, of the ship *Savannah*, hearing of the intentions of CAUTY, promptly and peremptorily told him that if he attempted to drive out Americans in that way, who were peaceably disposed, and who had not committed any hostile acts towards either Nicaragua or Costa Rica, he (Captain JARVIS) would certainly interfere. Afterwards, CAUTY went to Captain WAINWRIGHT, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Leopard*, who advised him against such a procedure, as it would complicate matters. CAUTY will certainly not attempt it while Captain JARVIS is here; and I am *sure* he will not while the Commander-in-chief of the United States Squadron is here; if he does he will *warm up some Scotch blood!* From what I hear of Captain JARVIS and Commodore MCINTOSH, neither will be likely to be imposed upon by this Englishman CAUTY, nor suffer United States interests to be jeopardized.

With every arrival, we have a report of the return of General WALKER. The English are the real source of the opposition to WALKER. It would, indeed, be a blessing to mankind, if this country could be opened by a true *American* population, and progress. If an intelligent and enterprising emigration—American and German—could be induced to settle in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the transformation from almost a wilderness, as it is now, to a rich and agricultural country, would be without precedent, and could be accomplished with such a population. The present occupants will *never* develope its agricultural and mineral resources. Something should be done by the leading civilized powers of the earth to *humanize* the people of the Central American States, for they are wild and semi-barbarous now. They will never do so themselves. The civil feuds among them only consume their substance, cut off their people, and devastate their whole country. The United States, France, England and Russia certainly want this Transit route opened; and if they will but *combine to open it to the world*, and *keep it open free to every nation*, as it should be, a continuous peace and enduring prosperity would surely follow to the Central American States. Let us have as many routes to the Pacific as can be opened, for the "benefit of mankind."

Our minister, Gen. LAMAR, was at San José, the capital of Costa Rica, on the 8th ultimo.

The *Cass-Yrissari* came into port this morning, and created quite an excitement. She is in good condition, and will proceed up the Colorado branch of the San Juan in a day or two. Her officers and crew are all well, and sanguine in their expectations in opening the Transit route. She was boarded by a boat from the U. S. flag ship *Roanoke*, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and permitted to enter the harbor.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru—Elections for President—Congratulatory Ball—Jenkins in Lima—The Saya y Manto—The Amazon Question—The Seizure of the American Ships Gliding into Diplomacy—Business in Peru—Another Revolution in Bolivia—Chili—Adjournment of Congress—Railroads Loan of $7,000,000—Schools, Business, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

The British steamship *New-Granada* arrived at Panama Sept. 21, having dates from Valparaiso to Sept, 1, Callao and Lima the 13th, and Guayaquil the 16th. She brought $414,000, principally in silver, for England. From Ecuador there is nothing of interest, except that the Government was trying to make a show of defence against a possible attack from Peru on the Amazon business.

PERU.

The papers are almost entirely filled with election returns from the different departments, which in the aggregate are so favorable to CASTILLA that, as I wrote you by the last mail, no doubt can be entertained of his success. Indeed, congratulatory balls and dinners to the risen Sun are already the order of the day. I notice that at one of these balls frock-coats and colored neckerchiefs were refused admittance at the gates. JENKINS appears to have been present at this ball—for I see it is stated, newspaperially, that the Señora CAVERO was dressed with greater simplicity and elegance than any other of the ladies, and that "*entre tantas bellezas virjinas*, the most beautiful in our eyes was the Señorita MERCEDES CANSECO." Speaking of dress, I see a great effort is being made to reinstate that peculiar Lima ladies' costume, the "Saya and Manto," which has latterly become the sole property of the *tapadas*, or ladies who do not claim a superior degree of virtue.

The question of Amazon limits between Peru and Ecuador, and discussions about the propriety of the course of the Peruvian Minister in withdrawing from Ecuador, also occupy a considerable space in the Lima papers. The question of the seizure of the two American ships, for loading guano under revolutionary charters, seems to have glided—as all questions quite naturally do under the present American Administration—into the never-ending stream of diplomacy, whose shoals and breakers Spanish helmsmen are proverbially skillful in avoiding.

The new mole at Pisco undertaken by the Peruvian Government, is progressing satisfactorily, 189 feet of it being already completed. It is to be 2,200 feet in length, built on iron screw-piles brought from England. This wharf was contracted for at the time Pisco was made the port for the Chincha Islands, in the place of Callao. The remonstrances of the merchants of the latter port, however, having caused the Government to rescind the order, it is difficult to see what use the costly mole at Pisco is to be put to.

Business in all parts of Peru, particularly in the south, is very dull, with no present prospect of improvement. Credit is unsettled, cash being demanded in all important trades. There were forty-one vessels loading at the Chinchas, principally at £2 and less, and forty-two more were waiting charters at Callao. The following vessels have chartered for the United States at previous quotations:

American ship *B. F. Hoxie*, 1,387 tons register.
American ship *Monsoon*, 778 tons register.
American ship *Carlo Magnus*, 1,449 tons register.
American ship *Cherubim*, 1,798 tons register.
American ship *Civilian*, 848 tons register.
American ship *Rival*, 983 tons register.
American ship *Emily Farnum*, 1,119 tons register.
American ship *Viking*, 1,349 tons register.

Two English vessels have gone to Iquique, to purchase Nitrate on owners' account.

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is again in revolution. The people of five or six Districts have pronounced against Dr. LINARES, and are in arms for BELZU or his son-in-law CORDOVA. ECHENIQUE, Ex-President of Peru, overthrown by General CASTILLA, had not been seen for some days at Valparaiso, where he has been living, and it is supposed he has gone to Bolivia, to help stir up the revolutionists, in the hopes that a change in that country may inure to his benefit in Peru. Letters from La PAZ, dated Aug. 28, say that the question of the downfall of LINARES is only one of a week's time, a little more or less.

CHILI.

Congress adjourned on the 31st of August. Before rising it authorized the President to purchase for the Government the individual shares in the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, 33 miles of which has been finished, and 60 miles more yet to be built. The Government of Chili lately sent an agent to Europe to negotiate a loan of seven millions of dollars to complete this and the southern line of road, and it is said the money has been offered by the BARINGS on favorable terms to Chili. The railroad from Pabellon to Chañarcillo, a branch of the Copiapo road, some 15 miles in length, is nearly completed. The *Mercurio* says of this road:

"On the 29th of July, Mr. TAGGERT, engineer on the Copiapó Railway, made an experimental trip on the new road, which was quite satisfactory and very interesting. The engine, with a pressure of 100 lbs., doubled with ease curves of 500 feet radius, and ascended the planes of that line, which have an inclination of 170 to 224 feet per mile, until it attained the terminus, at an elevation of 4,075 feet above the level of the sea, which is about 1,000 feet higher than any other engine has ascended as yet. The summit of Mount Sömmering, in the Alps of Austria, traversed by the Vienna and Trieste Railway, is supposed to be the highest point ever crossed by a locomotive. This summit is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The pass of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, traversed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, is supposed to rank next, and has an elevation of 2,700 feet. The highest point in the Railway *Copiapó Branch*, at about two miles from the present terminus, has an elevation of 4,479 feet above the level of the sea, and before the celebration of the next anniversary of the independence of Chili, the steam-engine will have crossed that height, and the locomotive's shrill whistle will awaken the echoes amidst the Atacama Mountains, at an elevation of 1,400 to 1,500 feet higher than in any other part of the world. This fact is worthy of being mentioned in the history of railway progress, and leads the speculative mind to believe that the time is not very far distant when the locomotive will find a path across the Andes, opening new channels of commerce and wealth to the nations on both sides."

Since the foregoing trial trip, a locomotive and car have ascended two miles further, to an elevation of 4,444 feet above the level of the sea.

An extensive coal mine has just been discovered 15 miles inland from the port of Ancud, in the Province of Chiloé. A body of pilots has been organized for Ancud, and the pilot system in Valparaiso has been improved.

The German colony of Llanquehue was in a prosperous condition, the crops being flattering. The foundation of the colony has just been celebrated, after the German manner, by a ball.

In the agricultural districts in the South the crops present a promising appearance, notwithstanding the excessive rains. The mines in the north are yielding well.

The Ministers of the Departments of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction have presented reports, from which the following facts are drawn:

There are in the Republic 137 religious parishes, for which Government would appropriate $200,000; $91,280 has been expended the last year in repairing and building churches; public worship cost the State last year, $232,923; in the several high schools, 2,065 pupils are educated at the expense of the State; also, 30,000 children, of both sexes, in the 488 primary schools. The cost to the Government of these schools is $143,296 annually. The Teachers' School has 94 pupils, and the School of Arts and Trades, 96. The different classes of the University are attended by 353 students. Government has endowed another female school in Colina, and a library in Melipilla.

Business has fallen off in the last fortnight at Valparaiso. In exports, the prices have been pretty well kept up. The money market is getting easier, and interest lower. Flour is from $4 50 to $4 62 per quintal, 6 months; Wheat, $4 50 for 175 pounds, cash. Carolina Rice, $6 78, cash. Bar Silver, $10 75 per marc, cash. Nitrate of Soda, $2 37, cash. Freights to England, £2 10s. to £2 15s.; to United States, $8 to $10.

There is nothing late of interest from the Argentine Confederation.

F. W. R.

An Appeal from an Israelite.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your publication of the 14th, in an article on the Pennsylvania election, you say "FLORENCE in the First District, &c.; LANDY in the Third, &c.; and PHILLIPS, *an Israelite Attorney*, in the Fourth, &c., &c." Now this is not the right thing. You should have said "FLORENCE, *a Christian Catholic Attorney*, in the First; LANDY, *a Seventh Day Baptist Grocer*, in the Third, &c., &c." When it becomes necessary to publish the religious creed and occupation of political candidates, the honors should be fairly divided.

Yours respectfully,

JUDAH BENJAMIN.

Robbing the United States Mail.

From the Washington States.

Col. JAMES R. BELLVILLE, a clerk in the Chicago Post-Office, (one of COOK'S appointments,) was arrested at Chicago a few days ago upon the charge of stealing from the mail. Colonel BELLVILLE was employed in the office about three months ago, upon the recommendation of some of the famous Colonels of COOK. His duties were to open the mail for distribution. "Upon his coming into office," says the Chicago *Times*, "some parties who had formerly known him at Cincinnati, laid a wager with each other; one party that he would be caught stealing within thirty days; the other that he would not be caught within 60 days; the party who proved to be the farthest from the fact to be the loser. Col. S— consequently enjoys the liquor and cigars at the expense of Col. A——, the time being nearly three months. Col. BELLVILLE is said to have been formerly a conductor on some railroad in Pennsylvania, in which State, we understand, he has a family residing. It is also stated that he was once arrested upon the charge of larceny in Cincinnati, and that he was put off a river steamer at that place on account of a similar transaction. For some weeks past (continues the *Times*) the officers of the Post-Office have had suspicion of his honesty, and parties were set to watch him. These parties, we are told, detected him in the act of taking letters from the mail; but he managed to dispose of them before his arrest could be made. Yesterday morning, thn 9th inst., he was again detected in a like operatioe by C. B. SMITH, who proceeded thereupon to a private Police-office, and got a man to come over and make the arrest. Upon searching him, three packages of registered letters were found upon his person, some of the letters in which were addressed respectively as follows: One to R. BERRY, Cashier of Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-street, New-York; one to H. BLUMENTHAL, No. 36 North Clark-street, Chicago; one to GEORGE ROCKEY, Brockport, N. Y., and one to D. DAILEY, Cornwell, Canada West. Besides these, about $400 in bank notes were found on his person. Col. BELLVILLE was brought before United States Commissioner MAGILL yesterday afternoon, where the material facts above stated were proved. He offered no defence, and was committed to await trial in default of $2,000 bail. The accused is an intelligent-looking man, about 40 years of age, with hair somewhat gray."

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Additional Details and Extracts.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company continue in demand, and closed on the afternoon of 1st at £400 to £430.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. VARLEY to the editor of the *Times*:

SIR: In your columns of to-day there is an article on the Atlantic Cable, in which my estimate of the distance of the faults is called in question.

In justice to the public and all concerned, allow me to state that my means of testing are not wholly dependent upon the resistance offered by the cable, as is asserted; and, further, that I searched diligently for indications of a fault nearer shore, but without success.

By the modes of testing that I adopt, the estimated distances are seldom more than 5 per cent. in error, and then only in cases of difficulty.

In answer to the assertion respecting the North Sea Cable, wherein I am stated to have estimated the fault at 170 miles' distance, I need only inform you that the longest wire is but 125 miles in length.

While testing the Atlantic Cable I adopted four distinct modes, the details of which would occupy, I fear, too much space for insertion in your columns.

I am, Sir, yours obliged,

CROMWELL F. VARLEY.

ROYAL HOTEL, Lowestoft, Sept. 27.

American Cotton Orators in England.

From the Manchester Guardian.

When a practical joke of a peculiarly audacious character is played upon us, we scarcely know whether to meet it with laughter or indignation. Now we are moved to mirth by a sense of the ridiculous position in which we have been placed; now to anger that anyone should have had the assurance to make us the butt of his mischievous ingenuity. With such mingled sensations, then, did we listen on Tuesday evening to the lecture on Texas, delivered by Mr. J. DE CORDOVA before the members of the Cotton Supply Association. Taking into account the matter, the manner, and all the accompaniments of the address, the whole affair must have seemed a most amusing farce to the disinterested portion of the audience. Let the reader imagine a village schoolmaster instructing Lord OVERSTONE in the elements of political economy, or a fifth-rate novelist teaching Lord MACAULAY the rudiments of history, and he will be able to form a just conception of the relations between Mr. DE CORDOVA and his hearers. Considering the high aims of the Cotton Supply Association, and the immense interests that depend upon the favorable solution of the problem it is engaged in working out, it was perhaps right to hear what the champion of Texas had to say with regard to the future supply of the raw material on which our manufactures depend. But when Mr. DE CORDOVA hung the walls of the Town Hall with paintings on canvass, after the panorama fashion, of the cotton plant in all its stages of growth, and of the various operations of plowing, sowing, gathering the wool, and packing it in bales—when, too, he explained these pictures in the approved style of a popular lecturer, introducing bits of Yankee slang and puns on cotton gins and gin slings, and telling old Joe Miller stories as having happened in his own personal experience, in order to illustrate the fact that there may be as much difference in the size of two bales of cotton as in the size of two lumps of chalk—it become tolerably evident that the lecturer had altogether mistaken his audience.

But these, it may be said, were faults of manner; and if Mr. DE CORDOVA had valuable information to give about Texas, it is ungenerous to criticise harshly the language in which that information is conveyed. To this we reply that the lecturer had no information to give that would be of any use to the Association, and that his bad taste was only less conspicuous than his ignorance, or pretended ignorance, of the wants and wishes of our cotton manufacturers. What, then, was the object of himself and his American friends when they crossed the Atlantic to enlighten the people of Manchester as to the capabilities of Texas for supplying the whole world with cotton? If there was any doubt about the matter before, the lecture itself clearly proves that Mr. DE CORDOVA, feeling a strong and patriotic interest in the fertile but thinly-peopled State of Texas, wished to attract British emigrants to the State, and thought the Cotton Supply Association might be a useful instrument in accomplishing his purpose. Certainly, his opinion of the shrewdness of our cotton lords must have been far from complimentary when he conceived so bold a plan, but the partial success which has attended its execution shows that his judgment was not utterly unsound.

Mr. DE CORDOVA himself can hardly assert that this is an unfair estimate of his motives. He stands condemned out of his own mouth. For the greater portion of his lecture was simply an elaborate puff of the soil, climate, laws, institutions and productions of Texas. According to him and his friends, Mr. KINNARD and Mr Consul-General CAMPBELL, if there is a paradise on earth, it is Texas in the United States of America. There, all-bounteous Nature brings forth in unparalleled abundance the fruits which are most pleasant and useful to man; while there is neither the severity of Winter, nor, as some have said, pestilential swamps, to mar the happiness of the settler. The farmer lets his cattle roam at will across the wide prairies, where they mature into beef, with which, says Mr. CAMPBELL, the roast beef of old England cannot be compared for excellence. No game laws terrify the unwary hunter, no church rates oppress weak consciences,

found in the fact of the Government having last August, as we think, proposed so to prevent capitalists from realizing the fair market terms. 12 or 15 per cent might then have been the charge, but the Government said, "By manufacturing a pretended supply of money we will keep it down to 10." In fairness to capitalists they could now be called upon to prevent the scale going too far the other way. If a man is not able to make the most of his cash when the rate is unusually high, he ought to have some compensation when it is unusually low. On this view the Government are certainly bound to bring in a measure to effect a withdrawal from the existing circulation of so much as will suffice to cause the rate of discount to be upheld at, at least, 3 per cent. As Mr. Disraeli be upheld at, at least, 3 per cent. As Mr. Disraeli would form a logical part, he will now, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, merely exhibit a respectable degree of consistency by forthwith arranging that it should be adopted.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

MEATS.

Supplies have been fair; the demand has been rather brisker; prices have not varied remarkably, the tendency having been in favor of buyers.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	4	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	10
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Lamb, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	12	@	16
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	9½	@	11
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	11½	@	12½
Bacon, ₩ lb	11½	@	12½
Hams, ₩ lb	11½	@	12½
Shoulders, ₩ lb	8½	@	9½
Tongues, each	62½	@	81
Lard, ₩ lb	11½	@	12
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11	@	11½
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	11	@	25
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supply of Poultry generally, is good,—and though the inquiry is fair, prices are less firm. The stock of Game is moderate; as is also the demand for it, at prevailing rates.

Fowls, ₩ pair	62½	@1	25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₩ pair	1 00	@1	75
Chickens, roasting, ₩ pair	87½	@1	75
Chickens, Spring, ₩ pair	50	@1	00
Ducks, ₩ pair	50	@1	50
Geese, each	1 25	@2	00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Western Poultry, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen	1 25	@2	00
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 25	@2	75
Woodcock, ₩ dozen	4 00	@5	00
Woodcock, ₩ pair	75	@1	00
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ₩ dozen	2 50	@3	00
Snipe, Dowicher, ₩ doz	1 25	@1	50
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ₩ doz	37	@	50
Plover, ₩ doz	2 00	@3	25
Partridge, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Reed Birds, ₩ doz	1 00	@1	25
Teal, ₩ pair	50	@	62½
Rabbits, each	25	@	37

FISH.

Nearly all kinds have been more sought after at generally firmer prides. Supplies of fresh Fish are limited. Shell, Pickled and Smoked Fish are comparatively plenty.

Sal'n Trout, ₩ lb	15	@—	
Codfish, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Pickerel, ₩ lb	12½	@	15
Halibut, ₩ lb	12	@—	
Eels, ₩ lb	12	@—	
Flounders, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Porgies, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Sea Bass, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Perch, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Weak-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Blue-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Black-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
White-fish, ₩ lb	12½	@—	
Mullet, ₩ lb	12	@—	
Haddock, ₩ lb	6	@—	
Gr'n Tustle, ₩ lb	15	@—	
Herr'g, ₩ bunch	12	@—	
Mussels, ₩ ½ pk	12	@—	
Frogs, ₩ dozen	25	@	$1
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@	1 00
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	$1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	1 00
Lobsters, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Crabs, ₩ doz	18	@	25
Crabs, Soft Shell, ₩ doz	75	@	1 25
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Alewives, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The market is very well stocked with the leading varieties, and prices generally continue low. The demand has been good, and dealers report a more satisfactory run of custom.

Potatoes, New, ₩ bbl	1 50	@3	00
Potatoes, New, ₩ bushel	62½	@1	12½
Potatoes, New, ₩ half peck	10	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ half peck	18	@	25
Corn, ₩ dozen	12	@	—
Turnips, New, Russian, ₩ bushel	75	@	—
Turnips, New, ₩ dozen bunches	37	@	—
Turnips, New, ₩ bunch	4	@	5
Carrots, New, ₩ dozen bunches	37	@	50
Carrots, New, ₩ bunch	4	@	5
Beets, New, ₩ dozen bunches	37	@	50
Beets, New, ₩ bunch	4	@	5
Onions, ₩ bushel	50	@1	00
Onions, ₩ peck	18	@	37
Onions, new, ₩ half peck	10	@	20
Green Peppers, ₩ doz	12	@	—
Red Peppers, ₩ bunch	5	@	—
Okra, ₩ 100	37	@	50
Okra, ₩ doz	5	@	7
Cabbage, new, ₩ doz	37	@	87
Cabbage, new, ₩ head	3	@	8
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	62½	@3	00
Cauliflower, each	6	@	30
Cranberries, ₩ quart	18	@	20
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	62½	@	75
Tomatoes, ₩ quart	4	@	5
Beans, ₩ peck	18	@	25
Lima Beans, ₩ half peck	15	@	18
Cucumbers, ₩ dozen	12	@	—
Parsley, ₩ bunch	3	@	4
Celery, ₩ bunch	5	@	12
Mint, ₩ bunch	—	@	2
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ₩ bunch	8	@	—
Garlic, ₩ dozen	75	@	—
Egg Plants, each	6	@	10
Salad, ₩ doz. heads	25	@	31
Salad, ₩ head	3	@	—
Squashes, ₩ dozen	75	@1	75
Squashes, each	7	@	18
Pumpkins, each	10	@	18
Watermelons, each	20	@	50
Muskmelons, each	4	@	10

FRUIT.

Stocks are lighter, and the assortment is less extensive. The demand is fair. Prices rule in favor of sellers.

Apples, new, ₩ half peck	12½	@	40
Crab-Apples, ₩ quart	15	@	30
Pears, new, ₩ basket	1 00	@6	00
Pears, new, ₩ quart	12½	@	50
Peaches, ₩ half-bushel basket	2 00	@5	00
Peaches, ₩ quart	18	@	37
Plums, ₩ quart	18	@	37
Grapes, ₩ lb	6	@	18
Grapes, hot-house, ₩ lb	62½	@1	00
Citron, each	5	@	8
Quince, ₩ doz	31	@	37
Oranges, ₩ doz	37	@	75
Lemons, ₩ box	3 00	@3	50
Lemons, ₩ dozen	15	@	25
Cocoanuts, ₩ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ₩ box	50	@	75
Figs, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Dates, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Currants, ₩ lb	12	@	16
Preserved Ginger, ₩ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ₩ lb	—	@	25

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

All articles in this line are in better request at our revised quotations:

Butter, State, by the tub, ₩ lb	18	@	24
Butter, State, ₩ lb	22	@	26
Butter, Orange County, ₩ lb	28	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Cheese, new, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Eggs, seven for	12	@	—
Eggs, fifteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	45	@	50
Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@	50
Honey, pure Northern, ₩ lb	25	@	—

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	26	@	—
Mangoes, each	3	@	—
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@	54
Gherkins, ₩ 100	37	@	74
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₩ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₩ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₩ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ₩ quart bottle	25	@	37
Catsup, ₩ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, ₩ gallon	37	@	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 260 and 262; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Jeaken Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 156; J. Lanch, stand No. 2; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 145 and 147.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	72	29		101
Flour, bbls	9,003	1,318	3,261	13,582
Wheat, bushels		411		411
Corn, bushels	31,866			31,866
Barley, bushels	7,167			7,167
Provisions, pkgs	70		196	266
Whisky, bbls	100	50	20	170

ASHES—Are quiet, yet firm. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The announcement of an auction sale of Rio for to-morrow (Oct. 16) has checked operations. Sales have been reported to-day of 100 bags Laguayra, at 12¾c.; 300 bags tringo Laguayra, at 7⅞c.@8½c.; and, by auction, 1,125 bags Java, at 14¼c. ₩ lb., 4 and 6 months' credit.

COTTON—Has been freely offered, and has declined ⅛c. ₩ lb. The demand, however, has been moderate. Sales 1,800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₩ lb	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	12⅞	13	13⅛

DRY GOODS—Wilmerding, Hoguet & Humbert sold, by auction, to-day, a catalogue of imported hosiery and furnishing goods at, on the whole, satisfactory prices. Privately, trade is now dull, the demand being confined, for the most part, to the requirements of near-by and local jobbing trade. Domestic Cottons are generally unchanged in price, though fine brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Denims, Stripes and Printing Cloths are quoted somewhat firmer. Woolens are depressed. Foreign Goods are also dull and heavy.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits rather more animation for State and Western flour, especially for brands required by the home trade. Prices, however, are not quotably higher. Sales 13,000 bbls, at prices within yesterday's revised range.

Unsound and rejected State, ₩ bbl	$3 00	@	$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 35	@	4 45
Standard Extra State	4 50	@	4 65
Superfine Western	4 35	@	4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 60	@	4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@	6 25
Extra Ohio	4 80	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@	5 20
Extra Genesee	5 25	@	7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	8 00

Canadian is quiet, yet steady; sales 600 bbls. at $4 85@$6 00 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is in demand, at old rates; sales 1,300 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for rejected brands; $4 90@$5 30 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, mainly at $4 25@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 85 @$4 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull and irregular. The offers of buyers are not satisfactory to the leading sellers. There is no urgent demand from any quarter, hence business is restricted. Sales have been confined to 9,800 bushels, including good ordinary white Canada at $1 12; very good to strictly prime white Southern at $1 30@$1 35, and poor mixed Southern at $1 10 ₩ bushel. Corn is less freely offered, and is in request at full prices; no badly damaged was sold today; the transactions included 40,000 bushels at 71c. @72c. for fair to good mixed Western, and 73½c. for white Western; 73c. for very inferior white Southern, and 85c.@86½c. for yellow Southern and Jersey, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at 75c.@76c. ₩ bushel; the supply is moderate. Barley has not varied much; sales were reported of 7,500 bushels Canada at 95c.@$1 05, ₩ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy. Western at 47c.@50c.; Canada at 48c.@50c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c., and Southern at 35c.@40c. ₩ bush.

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales at 55c.@60c., cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quoted higher, but the demand is restricted. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $16 25 @$16 37 for old Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for new Mess; $15 62½ for Sour Mess; $14@$14 25 for Prime, and $14 50@$14 75 for new Prime. ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in slack demand at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in request at old quotations. Lard is moderately inquired for at drooping rates; 250 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@10¾c. for fair to strictly prime, and 250 kegs at 12¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is in demand at previous figures; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $7 @$8 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c. @19c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4¼c.@8½c., ₩ lb.

SEEDS—1,000 bushels Timothy have been purchased at $2 25 ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 500 boxes Castile, to arrive, at 10c. ₩ lb., 4 months' credit.

SUGARS—Are heavy and prices tend downward; sales 410 hhds. Cuba at 6¼c.@7⅜c.; 52 Porto Rico at 7⅛c.; and 36 do. do. at 6⅞c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last: 25,000 lbs. at 9¾c. @10c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—A catalogue, composed mainly of Greens, with a few Blacks, was offered at auction, and nearly all sold, at full prices for such lots as were really desirable. Common descriptions were not much sought after, and they declined a shade.

TOBACCO—This article is in fair request at full rates. Sales since Monday last 48 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, 10c.@14c.; 155 bales Havana, 30c.@40c.; 172 bales Cuba, 17c.@18c.; 50 bales Cienfuegos, private terms; 143 cases Seedleaf, 14c.@20c.; and 1,500 Florida, 30c.@50c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c., chiefly at 22½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@3-16d. ₩ lb. For London, 500 boxes Cheese, at 30s.; 20 tons Lard, at 15s.; and 5,000 Hogshead Staves, on private terms. For Antwerp, 250 bales Cotton, at ¼c.; 1,200 bags Coffee, at ¼c.; and 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s.—all by ship *Sir Robert Peel*. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 2d.; 150 cases Tobacco, at 10s.; and measurement goods, to fill up, at 15s. A vessel from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with Cotton, at 1 11-16d. ₩ lb.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
OF
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
READY ON FRIDAY:
The
POETICAL WORKS
of
FITZ GREENE HALLECK.
A NEW EDITION.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
Also,
A NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION,
In 1 Volume, 8vo, with splendid Steel-plate Illustrations. Cloth, $3. Cloth, gilt, $4. Morocco antique, $5.

A new edition of this popular author's Poetry has long been called for. This edition has received the author's latest additions and corrections.

From the New-York Tribune.

The merits of this work are great and genuine. The heroine is exquisitely sketched. The author has caught the spirit of the times, and his book reads almost like a contemporary chronicle.

From the New-York Times.

The work betrays the great spirit of the scholar, and appeals to readers of pure and cultivated tastes.

From the New-York News.

Worthy of a place among the classic literature of the land.

From the Springfield Republican.

It illustrates the most interesting period of our history.

STANFORD & DELISSER,
Publishers, No. 508 Broadway.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S NEW VOLUME.

TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH
Next Saturday, October 16,
THE COURTSHIP
OF
MILES STANDISH,
AND
OTHER POEMS.
A New Volume. By the Author of "Evangeline," "Hyperion," "Hiawatha," &c. &c.
1 vol. 16mo. 75 cents.

The principal poem, which gives the title to the book, is a love story of the early Pilgrim days, and is nearly as long as "Evangeline." The heroine of the tale is the beautiful Puritan maiden, Priscilla, whose name has become historical as one of the first of those heroic women who landed at Plymouth.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE LAW OF
FREEDOM AND BONDAGE
IN THE UNITED STATES,
By John Codman Hurd, Counsellor at Law.
Vol. 1. Cloth, $3 50. Law Sheep, $4.
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

ANNUAL REGISTER FOR 1859.

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1859, with 144 engravings, by J. J. Thomas. Price 25 cents. The trade supplied.

Just received and for sale by
A. O. MOORE,
Agricultural Book Publisher, 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER—Showing how to cure the wildest and most vicious horses in the world, of kicking, baulking and other bad habits; also, directions to purchasers of stable economy and remedies for all diseases to which horses are liable. By Jeremiah Bentwright, the celebrated American horse-tamer. Published and for sale by
A. O. MOORE,
Agricultural Book Publisher, No. 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

IT IS GOING WITH A RUSH.

PUBLISHED OCT. 15:
NEW-ENGLAND'S CHATTELS;
OR,
LIFE IN THE NORTHERN POOR-HOUSE.
12mo. Illustrated. Price, $1 25.

The story of *New-England's Chattels* presents an interesting, though unexpected, nay, sad if not revolting picture of New-England's society and customs. It will strike the reader with astonishment that in this highly-refined, educated, pious and free society, there are degraded, public human chattels—bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh—men, women and children, held in the hands of the town and sold to be supported, often on the block, to the lowest bidder—who are kept on the poorest food, and in abject, comfortless condition, miserably housed, clad in rags, denied many a privilege that other men claim and practice as their incontrovertible right.

As the demand for this work will be very large, booksellers are requested to send in their orders as early as possible. A sample copy will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address
H. DAYTON, Publisher,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY
OF
BRANDON:
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
A Tale of the American Colonies.
By Osmond Tiffany. 12mo. Cloth, $1.

From the North American Review.

The merits of this work are great and genuine. The heroine is exquisitely sketched. The author has caught the spirit of the times, and his book reads almost like a contemporary chronicle.

From the New-York Tribune.

The work betrays the great spirit of the scholar, and appeals to readers of pure and cultivated tastes.

From the New-York News.

Worthy of a place among the classic literature of the land.

From the Springfield Republican.

It illustrates the most interesting period of our history.

STANFORD & DELISSER,
Publishers, No. 508 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
In consequence of the production on Monday evening of
A NEW COMEDY,
SATURDAY, 16th, will be the
LAST NIGHT
for the present of the new comedy, by Stirling Coyne, entitled
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.
with
New and Appropriate Scenery and Costumes.
After which will be presented a new, but not especially original allegoric, metaphoric, mythologic filtration of (sur)passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD;
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS of this piece are also
ENTIRELY NEW
and of
THE MOST SPLENDID DESCRIPTION.
These entertainments will combine the talents of

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mrs. HOEY,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. DYOTT,	Mr. JOHN SLOAN,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH,	Mr. CHIPPENDALE,
Mrs. FLOYD,	Miss E. HENRARDE,
Miss TREE,	Mr. C. BERNARD,
&c.,	&c., &c.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
A new comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, is in preparation.
A new comedy, by Charles Dance, will be produced on MONDAY, Oct. 17, entitled
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
(By Charles Dance,)
the principal characters of which will be sustained by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Floyd (his first appearance here,) Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon (first appearance this season), Mrs. Sloan (first appearance at this theatre), Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PICCOLOMINI.
Lessee and Director.....B. ULLMAN.
The Director has much pleasure in announcing that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
has arrived, but in consequence of the fatigue of a protracted passage she can only make her
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20,
in her celebrated character of
LA TRAVIATA.
The manager has made the most extensive preparations duly to inaugurate the *début* of this celebrated artiste A magnificent new scene has been painted, and altogether the *mise en scene* will be the most splendid ever seen in any Italian Opera.
THE GRAND AND IMPOSING CHORUS
will contain One Hundred Performers, including the pupils of the singing school of the Academy of Music. The Orchestra will be the largest and most perfect ever united for an operatic performance, numbering over Sixty Professors. During the Ball scene,
SENORITA SOTO
will make her first appearance, together with a full Corps de Ballet of THIRTY YOUNG LADIES.
Full details of the opening night of the season will be duly published.
THE SALE OF SEATS
for the first three nights of Mlle. Piccolomini will commence on
MONDAY, Oct. 18,
at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Academy of Music, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Oct. 16, 1858,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

Sir Robert Bramble	Mr. Blake
Frederick Bramble	Mr. Sothern
Lieut. Worthington	Mr. Couldock
Dr. Ollapod	Mr. Jefferson
Corporal Fop	Mr. Varrey
Miss Lucretia McTab	Mrs. Blake
Emily Worthington	Miss Sara Stevens

The performance will commence with H. G. Conway's local comedietta of
NATURE AND ART.

Miss **********	Miss Laura Keene
Daniel Downright (a Connecticut lawyer)	Mr. Burnett
Adolphus, his son	Mr. Levick

To conclude with a grand Pas de deux, entitled
LA FILLE DE L'AIR.
M'LLE LAMOUREUX AND GEO. W. SMITH.
MONDAY—Tom Taylor's NEW COMEDY, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
☞ Box sheet open for either of the above nights.
CHANGE OF HOUR.—Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
BY DESIRE,
JESSIE BROWN.
This (SATURDAY) evening, Oct. 16.

Miss Agnes Robertson	as	Jessie Brown	
Mr. Dion Bourcicault	as	The Nena Sahib	
Mr. Geo. Jordan (first time)	as	Randal McGregor	
Miss Ada Clifton	as	Amy Campbell	
Mr. A. H. Davenport	as	Scordie McGregor	
Mr. Whitings	as	The Rev. David Blount	

In the course of the play, incidental to its action,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
will sing snatches of the following beautiful Scotch melodies: "Auld Lang Syne," "Charlie is my Darling," "Oh, why left I my Hame," "My boy Tammis," "Tak yer Auld Cloak Aboot ye," "Auld Robin Gray."
At the end of the second act, grand tableau
THE FUSILADE OF THE SEPOYS.
At the end of the third act, the celebrated group, never excelled,
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.
MONDAY—The new comedy, PAUVRETTE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 16,
The performance will commence with the drama of
PAUVRETTE.
After which the grand comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
To conclude with the farce of the
LOTTERY TICKET.
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Gallery, 12 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
ROB ROY.

Rob Roy	Mr. J. W. Wallack.

To be followed by the romantic Drama entitled
THE AVALANCHE.
The whole to conclude with the nautical drama of the
PURSE.

MADAME COLSON.
BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Mr. STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that he will give, on his return from Boston to New-York, on his way to the West, three representations of Italian Opera. The first on
SATURDAY, Oct. 16,
only night of Verdi's Grand Opera of
LA TRAVIATA.

Mme. COLSON	as	VIOLETTA

Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and BARILI in the principal roles.
Conductors, MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Sig. NICOLAIE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Balcony, Parquette and Dress Circle, (including reserved seat,) $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $12 to $15.
The box offices will be opened on Thursday, at 9 o'clock, in Broadway at Burton's Theatre, BREUSING'S, No. 701, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; in Wall-st. at SIBELL'S stationary store, No. 20, near Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, Opera commences at 8.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
The Greatest Living American Prima Donna, will make her First Appearance, on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18,
in Bellini's Grand Opera of
I PURITANI,
with Signors Brignoli, Amodio and Marcel Junca in the principal parts.
Seats for PURITANI may be secured on Saturday.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.
Dr. BOYNTON respectfully announces that he will give one more
SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION
of amusing and brilliant experiments in CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1858.
The entertainments will consist of a great variety of experiments in Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
Experiments with the Compound Gyroscope,
A Rod of Iron will be suspended in the air untouched by anything.
A Boy will be lifted by Electric force.
Magnets will be charged and discharged.
The cause of the Magnetic Needle pointing to the North will be explained.
The proofs that the earth is a magnet.
Water will be decomposed and formed.
A small cannon will be loaded with water and fired off with an icicle.
Water will be set on fire, and a bonfire built of ice, with many other instructive and pleasing experiments.
The Water Gas-light Experiment will be introduced,
It will be shown how the English proposed to blow up the ships at Sebastopol.
Many interesting experiments will be made with a Galvanic Battery, A beautiful
BALLOON ASCENSION,
with net and car attached, will be made.
Dr. B. will endeavor to render the entertainment instructive as well as amusing to an intelligent audience. At the close of the entertainment, Peal's great original painting of the
"COURT OF DEATH"
will be exhibited and explained, which has been expressly engaged for this occasion.
Tickets only 25 cents. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

LAURA KEENE'S—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—NATURE AND ART.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ROB ROY—THE PURSE—AVALANCHE.

BOWERY THEATRE—RAOUL—PAUVRETTE—LOTTERY TICKET.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Star of the West*, we have intelligence from San Francisco to Sept. 21—five days later than by the Overland Mail. The news is interesting. The death of Senator FERGUSON on the 15th ult., from wounds received in his duel with Mr. G. P. JOHNSON a month before, is announced. Indian outrages at the north are also reported. The Administration candidate for Supreme Judge, Mr. BALDWIN, has a majority not varying greatly from 10,000 in the entire State. The Administration Party has likewise large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. The subscription books for the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph were opened in San Francisco. The *Bulletin* predicts the completion of the line within eighteen months.

From Fraser's River our dates are to Sept 16. No fall of the water is reported. The Indians continue to molest the miners, and have murdered several individuals, and attacked parties. From Port Townsend we learn that the U. S. Indian Agent had been seized by the savages, and had, it was feared, been put to death. The steamer *Sea-Bird* had been burned on the river, without, however, any loss of life.

Our Salt Lake correspondence, with dates to Sept. 18, is received. Chief Justice ECKLES had left the capital on a leave of absence for three months. Prior to his departure, he was tendered, but declined, a complimentary banquet. The Territory was perfectly quiet. The Mormon organ, the *News*, had endeavored to make capital out of certain excesses committed by a few Gentiles in Salt Lake City, but no excitement followed.

Our usual correspondence from the City of Mexico, with files of journals from the Capital and Vera Cruz, came to hand yesterday. The statement that MIRAMON had defeated VIDAURRI, in a sharp fight near San Luis Potosi, is confirmed. Other battles, on a smaller scale, had occurred, but the result is left doubtful. It is clear, however, that the prestige of success, which had previously adhered to the Constitutionalists, is destroyed. The chances of the contest are no longer decidedly in their favor. The information previously received; of a forced loan having been imposed by GARZA, at Tampico, is confirmed. It is also stated that the French Consul at that port, M. LEON FAVRE, has applied for some vessels of his nation, to protect the French merchants at that point.

Our correspondents at Panama and at San Juan writes us that General LAMAR has been courteously received at San José. Rumors, deserving of no credit, state that he had demanded indemnity from the Costa Rican Government for injuries inflicted upon American citizens in the late Nicaraguan war, to the extent of two millions of dollars.

Our news from New-Granada is of secondary interest. By a resolution of the Executive Power, on the 12th ult., the sum of £10,000 sterling, deposited by SAINTE ROSE & Co., of Paris, with the Granadian bankers in London, as a security for the fulfillment of a contract entered into in 1855 to purchase wild lands, has been forfeited to the Granadian Confederation on account of the conditions of the contract not being complied with. The contract entered into at the same time by Messrs. JOSE MIGUEL PAZ and DAVID CASTILLO to purchase wild lands has also been rescinded, and the guaranties deposited by the contractors also confiscated to the Government.

Our advices from Jamaica extend to Oct. 6. The arrangement by which the Panama steamers are to touch at Kingston once monthly, gives great satisfaction on the island. It is expected to infuse a new spirit into the flagging trade. The weather on the island is fine, with moderate rains.

The Congress of Chili closed its session on Aug. 31. Among its latest acts was one authorizing the Executive to purchase the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, so far as the shareholders might be willing to sell. The branch of Copiapó is nearly completed. An extensive coal mine has just been discovered in the province of Chiloe. A rumor prevailed at Valparaiso to the effect that General ECHENIQUE had embarked a new revolutionary expedition to Peru. The American brig *Townsend Jones* had been purchased and dispatched with ammunition.

We have nothing of moment from Peru. CASTILLA continues in power, and the country in tranquillity. Trade is dull The new mole at Pisco has been finished to the length of 189 feet.

From San Juan del Norte we have dates to Sept. 18. All was quiet, the people anxiously awaiting the opening of the route.

The steamboat *Cass-Yrissari*, sent out by the Ship Canal Company to ply on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, arrived safely at her destination on the 2d of October. One account states that she had met with rough handling on the voyage, and was almost a wreck. Another account states that she was in good condition, the crew all well, and sanguine about opening the Transit route. She would proceed up the Colorado branch of the San Juan River. At last accounts, the other two steamers of this Company were at Key West recruiting for a fresh start for Nicaragua.

We have intelligence from the City of Santo Domingo to Sept. 14. SANTANA is acting as Provisional President, and in that character has called in the Treasury notes emitted by VALVERDE, giving receipts, entitled to perspective payment, for them. The paper-money actually in circulation is stated at $45,290,430 (?) while the new Executive regards $300,000 as sufficient for all business and social purposes.

The United States Attorney-General has prepared an opinion on the action of the Naval Retiring Board, in which he declares their entire proceedings illegal, and, consequently, void. On the strength of this opinion, the President will restore the whole list of retired and dropped officers, though several of them will be brought before Courts-Martial, to answer charges to be preferred.

A serious battle is reported as having occurred between a detachment of the Second Cavalry and the Camanche Indians, on the 1st ult., in which Lieut. VAN CAMP and four men of the Cavalry were killed, and Major VAUCLAN and ten men wounded, while forty of the Camanches were killed.

The Hon. WILLIAM JAY, the last of the sons of Chief Justice JAY, died on Thursday, at his residence in Bedford, Westchester County, aged 70.

The American Institute held a special meeting last evening and passed resolutions in favor of applying to the Common Council for a lease of the site of the late Crystal Palace for the purpose of erecting a new building by the Institute. Resolutions were also passed sympathizing with the exhibitors at the late Fair, and a Committee appointed to prepare an address to the public in justification of the American Institute, and correcting false impressions in relation thereto.

The Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS has been unanimously nominated as candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, the report of the Conference Committee of the Americans and Republicans having been adopted. He has accepted the nomination.

The Democrats of this City last night succeeded in making most of their nominations for the Assembly.

The Crystal Palace Exhibitors met, last night, in the Cooper Institute, but transacted no business of special importance. A report from the Committee of Management was adopted, a resolution pledging the meeting to support the movement for a National Institute was carried, and several speeches were made.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of THEODORE LEWIS, for obtaining $5,000 under the pretence that he owned 1,500 barrels of flour, belonging to JESSE HOYT & Co., was continued. The Recorder refused to quash the indictment and the case went to the jury. The defendant was found guilty, but sentence was deferred till the last day of the term, in order to give defendant's counsel time to prepare an argument in extermination of punishment. CHARLES LAPOSE, indicted for an assault, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. WILLIAM MCINTYRE, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, pleaded guilty to that crime in the fourth degree. He caught his wife in criminal intercourse with another man, and in the excitement naturally consequent on the discovery, beat both with a club, the death of his wife being the result. The District-Attorney asked the Recorder to suspend judgment. Sentence will be pronounced to-morrow. JAMES ROACH *alias* WM. JOHNSON, was convicted of burglary and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Cotton declined ⅛c. ₱ lb., yesterday, and closed irregularly. Flour was in good demand, as was also Corn, at firm prices. Wheat was dull and heavy. Coffee, Sugars and Rice were lightly dealt in. Molasses was more active. Pork advanced a shade, Beef was firm, and Lard depressed. No very remarkable change occurred in other branches of trade.

Condition of Mexico.

The information furnished by the correspondent of this paper at the City of Mexico presents a desperate picture of the condition of the Republic. Among the least significant of the facts, are those of doubtful authenticity giving the result of a battle between the Conservatives under MIRAMON, and the Constitutionalists under VIDAURRI, wherein the latter was beaten; or the repulse of ECHEAGARAY at Perote, or the success of DEGOLLADO at Guanajuato. These are but trifling incidents of the main plot. The circumstance of fatal moment is the entire demoralization of the Mexicans, people and leaders, Reactionists and Liberals; the recklessness observable in all parties alike of the laws of nations, of humanity, of justice. We hardly cease to reprobate the folly and impolicy of ZULOAGA, in levying his personal property tax at the capital, when we have the same madness to condemn in the Constitutionalist GARZA at Tampico, with the same circumstances of fines, imprisonment and exile visited upon non-comformants. The disapproval of the impressments and pillage enacted by MIRAMON, in the conduct of the earlier campaign, has barely passed our lips when we are called to denounce, even more earnestly, the cruelty of VIDAURRI, in laying waste the city of San Luis Potosi, and the country for twenty miles around. These men prosecute a war upon their own countrymen with details of wrong and cruelty unknown in the warfare of hostile nations, of strange blood. No stage of the American campaigns in Mexico was marked with such excesses.

There is, of course, nothing to hope from such statesmen and such generals, or rather, let us say, such leaders of an ungovernable *condottieri*. It matters not which party to this miserable squabble beats. Either brings to the momentary rule of the State the same vicious and destructive negation of principle; the same thirst for power without the knowledge to use it, and for plunder, with insatiable capacity for consuming it. Either will govern but a fraction of the entire surface of the Republic; either will find itself destitute of the financial ability, or moral, or popular sympathy, to support the thick-coming revolutions within, and the pressure of indignant reclamation from without. Indeed, the foreign relations of the unhappy State are as desperate as is its internal condition. England is praying somebody, anybody, to seize and bind a people gone mad. At the very moment the French Minister at the City of Mexico protests against capital-tax, the French Consul at Tampico finds it necessary to send for a squadron to protect the French merchants of that mart. Spain has fleets and armies in motion to exact vengeance for wrongs wrought and unatoned for upon its citizens. And the United States, having suspended diplomatic intercourse, only awaits a pause in the intestine struggle to demand a formidable indemnity. Surely, we have here an aggregate of evils sufficient to crush the stoutest nationality on the face of the earth. How is Mexico, in the last feeble spasms of exhaustion, to bear up against them?

What the duty of this Government under existing circumstances may be, is a question of immediate moment. It will never do to permit a crisis so decisive, and so long foreseen, to find us, when it arrives, without preparation. Mr. FORSYTH is at last on his way home. The usual channels of diplomatic intercourse are closed. Congress, when it meets, will expect some recommendation from the the Executive as to the policy to be observed in this, as in other less important questions. Let us trust that this recommendation will be of a direct and practicable character. Special Commissioners and secret agents are the vogue. Why not ascertain the readiness of the Mexican people for the immediate realization of their manifest destiny, by sending among them, and to their partisan leaders, agents who shall furnish the best of evidence of the popular temper, and point the most feasible path to the great result? This preliminary course is the only one that can avoid the more rugged path of war and conquest. If the facts and temper thus reported prove favorable to the plan of a protectorate, we may at once adjust the basis upon which such inter-dependent relation may be rested. If they indicate the propriety of direct annexation, dispensing with such probatory state, we cannot too promptly regulate the conditions, both for ourselves and for the Mexicans, which must control the absorption. There can certainly be no policy so reprehensible as that which, foreseeing this hastening contingency, bids us shut our eyes to the duty, and the way to perform it.

A Wet Blanket.

The result of the Pennsylvania election will hardly fail to operate unfavorably upon the Democratic Party in this State. It is, in fact, a remarkably wet blanket. The Syracuse Convention of that party, to be sure, cast an anchor to windward by the adoption of equivocal indorsement resolutions; but as Mr. BUCHANAN will, for two years and a half longer, wield the keys of the Treasury and the axe of Executive vengeance, he cannot be entirely cut loose from, however much the Softs may prefer DOUGLAS in their hearts.

The manifest ebb of the Democratic tide, not only in Pennsylvania, but in the Western States, is severely felt by the friends of PARKER and TAYLOR. But in the Congressional elections its effect will be greatest. The promptitude with which those members who sustained the President's Kansas policy have been killed off by their constituents in the Keystone State, is a fearful warning to their brethren here who are candidates for re-election. Indeed, the Democratic nominees in this State are compelled by the first law of nature, to disclaim the distinctive feature of the English bill. No candidate who goes for admitting Kansas as a Slave State, with a population less than would serve to admit her without Slavery, could stand the ghost of a chance of being elected. People hereabouts think a Free State as good as a Slave State. It may be a prejudice; but no Administration can whip it out of them.

British Finances.

The British journals are indulging in congratulations over the fact that the revenue returns for the last year show an actual increase, allowing for the reduction of the income tax, of £1,883,000, and the *Times* hopes that a year or two more of tranquillity will enable the Government to abolish more of the obnoxious taxes, without diminishing the yearly supplies.

We are sorry to say—sorry in the interest of the whole human race, as well as in that of Great Britain—that we do not see in the existing state of European politics any reasonable ground for looking for any such a reduction in England, or any European country, of the taxes which press most on the comforts of life, and therefore are the most productive, as will bring material and marked relief for those evils of which the masses of the people most complain. It is impossible to expect that any State can consent to seriously diminish its expenses as long as gigantic wars are forever impending; and, as long as gigantic armies darken the land, this is not by any means a remote danger. The very same mail which brings in these pleasing anticipations of the London Press, tell us of the sending out of fresh reinforcements to India, which will bring the army in that country up to 100,000 men; of the allocation of 80,000,000 of francs more to the completion of the fortifications of Cherbourg, and of the enlargement of the fortress of Vincennes, and of an immense addition to its park of artillery, which is to be made the finest in Europe.

There is a proverb which tells us that the best way to secure peace is to be ready for war; but there might be a rider added to it which should declare the possession of a powerful army the strongest temptation to fight. As long as all the leading Powers of Europe have their hundreds of thousands of trained troops on shore, and their ships-of-war by thousands on the sea, there can be no such guarantee of peace and tranquillity as will justify any Government in Europe in relieving the masses of its people from the burden of taxation which now degrades and brutalizes them. Bad as are the miseries and evils attendant upon the maintenance of large fleets and armies, they are not to be compared for a moment with the evils which flow from foreign invasion and conquest. Independence, though ever so dearly bought, is better than dependence which does not take a cent from any man's pocket. The year 1851 was universally declared in England to be the commencement of a new era. The opening of the Crystal Palace was the signal for the utter abolition of war. It was a mode of deciding international controversies, which was declared to be thenceforth impossible. The newspapers, the pulpits, resounded with reiterations of these joyful tidings. There was almost as much extravagance in the preaching about it as we indulged in over the telegraphic cable. If any man had said that there would be a bloody war in two years between the first Powers of the world, he would have been almost mobbed in any large assemblage in England. And yet in the Spring of 1854, there broke out between the most civilized Powers in the world, the most sanguinary contest which history has ever recorded. Peace was restored, and the optimists were indulging in dreams of prolonged repose, and cheap Governments, when the Sepoy army mutinied, and bred a disturbance which is swallowing its 20,000 men a year. In the midst of it the conspiracy of a few Italians was on the point of plunging France and England into hostilities. In short, a year never passes over our heads in which the peace of Europe does not tremble on the edge of an abyss. As long as vast armies are ready for the field at a day's notice, a word or look misinterpreted, may set them in motion, and if one Power has them, all must have them. Such *fêtes* as that of Cherbourg, are not indications of prolonged peace, but mutual threats in court dress.

We do not, we confess, see much hope of any change. From Governments in which the people have no voice any diminution of the standing armies is not to be expected. There is a fascination about a large army which no despot can resist, and it is a necessary incident of his policy and position. As long as he maintains it his neighbors, let them be ever so free, must do likewise, to secure themselves against his ambition and his caprices. And yet it is impossible to over-estimate the influence which this one feature in the political systems of every European country exercises upon all that constitutes real national prosperity—the comforts, the education, the security and happiness of the people. From such a peace, as is called peace on the European Continent—a peace which possesses all the incidents of war, except actual bloodshed—it is in vain to expect that healthy national prosperity, which consists in the cheapness of clothes, and food, and books, and education, the untrameled progress of industry, and the perfect security of life and property.

The Opposition Uniting.

Nothing tends more to wake up the people and to fetch out a full vote on election day than a long and hearty struggle over the nominations. This great fact remained for years a secret with Tammany. When that ancient institution had a doubt of the success of the ticket, its custom always was to fall to fighting over the nominations; the rank and file grew warm over the contest, the merits of its candidates came out, and when the order was issued to fall into line, every boy was there with one vote at least, and the opposition who had weakly fancied that its dissentions would be its death, waked up the day after election to discover that Tammany was topmost. The Republicans and Americans seem disposed to profit by the lesson, and they quarrel over their projected harmony with the bitterness of brethren who disagree, and in a style that really gives promise of a very strong pull together when the teams are once hicthed on. In the City, the prospect is certainly fair for union of the Opposition at last, and an unusually large vote Pennsylvania-wise. In Brooklyn, Fusion hangs fire for a little season yet, but the report is sure to come soon. The County and Congressional Conventions of the Americans and Republicans appointed Committees of Conference, which agreed upon a basis of union that was satisfactory to the Congressional Conventions. By this arrangement, the Americans were to have all the fat local offices and the Republicans were to have the County Clerk and the member for Congress. Both Congressional Conventions accepted the proposition on Thursday night, and accordingly the Americans refrained from nominating, while the Republicans nominated JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., for Congress, than whom a more unexceptionable, worthy, and capable man for the emergency, it would have been difficult to find in the District, or one more generally acceptable to all parties. But the County Conventions were to meet last night, and unless they agreed to the policy recommended by the Joint Committee, it was doubtful how far the action of the Congressional Conventions would be binding. They met and there were found in the Republican Convention some delegates impracticable enough to dissent. They had reason for complaint, however, since in the ticket that the American Convention has already decided on, and to which the acceptance of the Conference Committees would bind them, the Eastern District had been entirely overlooked. In this unfortunate state of affairs, an adjournment was taken till Monday night. It cannot be possible, however, that for a matter so purely local, the Opposition will risk the election of a man to Congress who will misrepresent Brooklyn and aid the Administration in its Pro-Slavery policy.

THE ADMINISTRATION MOVE IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends in the Eighth District have a very peculiar manner of manifesting their respect for him. They cast the largest number of votes in the Congressional Convention for a man who was an advocate of FREMONT, and whose candidate for the succession is not Mr. BUCHANAN, but Gen. SCOTT. We fear that the Convention is playing Plum Gut with poor old BENNETT, and that they have not the slightest notion in the world of giving him a nomination. They are only making believe on purpose to tantalize him; and to prolong his misery, and keep him as long as possible on the tenter-hooks of expectation, they have adjourned the Convention until Wednesday. We sincerely hope they will nominate poor BENNETT, though it would be but a dubious compliment to Mr. BUCHANAN. All the Government officers who are members of the Convention, including Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, it is said, gave their votes for Plum Gut.

City Items.

The annual inspection and review of the Seventy-first Regiment, (American Guard,) Col. VOSBURGH commanding, took place yesterday on the camp ground, near Quarantine, Staten Island. The day was fine, and the boats from the City were crowded during the day with people going to the review. There were a great many ladies on the ground, and very few rowdies. Everything passed off pleasantly. The regiment, with 363 men all told in the ranks, was put through its military exercises, and earned many expressions of admiration from the bystanders. Among the military men, not of the regiment, who were present, were Gen. SANDFORD and Staff, Gen. SPICER and Staff, Col. DURYEA, Lieut.-Colonel LEFFERTS and other officers of the Seventh Regiment; Colonel OSGOOD and other officers of the Seventy-third Regiment of Staten Island; Captain FLOYD JONES, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Hamilton, and other officers of the United States Army. General Superintendent TALLMADGE and RAY TOMPKINS, the redoubtable, were there, too, and were seen hob-nobbing together over champagne glasses in the Colonel's marquee. Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE, who has recently recovered from a very severe illness, was with the regiment in uniform, and looking all the heartier for his camp-life experiences. He had but one man to attend to yesterday—a member of Company A, (Light Guard,) who fell in the ranks exhausted.

A successful experiment of the new steam fire engine built for the Corporation of the City of New-York, was made at the yard of the Novelty Works yesterday. This machine has a 7¼-inch cylinder, 14-inch stroke, and her capacity of steam is 500 feet fire surface, 100 pounds steam to the square inch. She is a self-propeller and steered by a motive power on board. She was built at the Novelty Works under the supervision of Messrs. LEE and LARNED, and is a fine specimen of workmanship. She is furnished with one of CARY'S rotary pumps, capable of throwing 1,000 gallons of water per minute over 200 feet. An exhibition of the engine will be made in a few days in the City Hall Park, when the public will have an opportunity to judge of its merits.

A new and dangerous counterfeit ten on the Bank of Commerce has appeared. The title, and name of town and State are pasted on. There is a representation of Vulcan on the right. There is red work on the back of the bill. It is unlike the genuine, but is likely to deceive those who do not know the genuine note.

Obituary.

DEATH OF THE HON. WILLIAM JAY.—The Hon. WILLIAM JAY, second son of JOHN JAY, died, on Thursday, at his residence in Bedford, Westchester County, aged 70. Mr. JAY was a native of this City, was a fellow-pupil with FENIMORE COOPER under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. ELLISON, at Albany, entered at Yale College in 1804, and graduated in 1807. Returning to Albany, he studied law, and was admitted to practice, and in 1829 inherited his father's estate at Bedford. In 1812 Mr. JAY married a daughter of JOHN MCVICKAR of this City, who died in 1857, soon after the decease of Mr. JAY'S sisters, Mrs. BANYER and Miss ANN JAY. Mr. JAY once held the office of First Judge of the County of Westchester, but, with that exception, never held a public position. He was an active philanthropist, a warm Abolitionist, a strict disciple of Temperance, a firm friend of the American Bible Society. In 1826, he received a prize for an essay on "The Sabbath as a Civil Institution," and in 1827, another for a paper on the same general subject. In 1830 the Savannah Anti-Duelling Society awarded him a medal for the best essay on Duelling. In 1833 he edited the "Life and Writings" of his father; and on two occasions, 1843 and 1856, visited Europe. Mr. JAY was the last of the children of Chief Justice JAY. His son, JOHN JAY, is a prominent lawyer of this City. A daughter was recently married to Mr. PELLEW, a grandson of Lord EXMOUTH. Mr. JAY had been for some time in feeble health, and had taken no part in active life.

Paris papers announce the death of the Duchess of MONTMORENCI, after a long illness.

A prominent Socialist, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, died recently in Indiana, aged 43. He was a New-England man, originally a Universalist minister, latterly a disciple of the Fourierite school. He went into the "Brook-Farm" enterprise, and came out of it as everybody else did, and then set himself to the culture of the vine in Indiana.

The wife of the Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, member of Congress elect in the Sixth Pennsylvania District, died on the 12th instant—the day of election in that State.

From Rio Janeiro.

We have the *Diaro de Rio de Janeiro*, of Sept. 11. There is no local news of importance. The city had for a week been given up to the great national festivities in honor of Brazilian independence. The festivals were still in progress in the suburbs.

On the 10th the sales of coffee amounted to 17,000 bags; 8,000 bags were shipped for the United States on the same day. Total exportation of coffee since Sept. 18, 45,809 bags.

Cleared, Sept. 10, bark *Clara Hazall*, for New-York, 4,000 bags coffee; bark *Dawn*, for New-York, 4,200 bags coffee.

Loading, Sept. 10, ship *North Point*, bark *Dorchester*, brig *Octavia*, brig *Land Western*.

SALT FISHING FOR HAVANA.—Some of the bank fishermen are getting ready for a trip to milder latitudes to spend the Winter in fishing. The schooner *Ocilla*, Captain BURROWS, has left; and the schooner *R. Fowler*, Captain ELDRIDGE, is about sailing for Key West to engage in salt fishing for the Havana market. They fish in the bays and inlets of the West Florida Coast, between Tampa and Key West. Mullet are the principal fish caught during the Winter. Towards Spring other kinds are taken. They make a trip about once a month and generally carry in from 300 to 500 quintals. The vessel is anchored in a convenient and safe harbor, and houses are built upon the shore for the crew to live in during the fishing season. When a school of mullet is seen, the boat is manned and immediately dispatched in pursuit of them. Four men pull at the oars, and one man delivers the seine out of the stern of the boat. In this way they pull around the school; they then get out and hul the seine ashore. The fish are scooped out with nets and carried in tubs to the place for dressing. Here they are split through the back, the entrails taken out, and they are washed and carried to the salt-house, when they are salted, (heads on,) and then piled up in tiers. When a cargo has accumulated they are put on board the vessel and carried to Havana, where they bring from $3 to $5 50 per quintal, according to the market. There is, however, a duty of nearly $1 25 per quintal, besides port charges. Altogether, the business is not so remunerative as it has been in years past, and is only undertaken for the want of something better to employ the vessels about during the Winter.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Negotiations with New-Granada—Nature of the Differences—The Action of the Naval Retiring Board Declared Illegal by the Attorney-General, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 15.

The negotiations now in progress between Gen. HERRAN and our Government are touching to a speedy settlement of all outstanding difficulties with New-Granada. What these difficulties are seem not to be understood by the American public. The question as to indemnity for losses during the Panama riots is yielded by New-Granada, but it is not true that Secretary CASS has notified General HERRAN that our Government will resist the collection of tonnage duties as stated in dispatches from this City. The letter of the New-Granadian Minister was in reply to a note from the Secretary of State. The pending questions relate to a tax on our mails crossing the Isthmus, and to the tonnage duties claimed by New-Granada. In order to a perfect understanding of these two issues, I quote from the treaty of 1846, the fourth and thirty-fifth articles, the *only* ones in which reference is made to these subjects:

ARTICLE 4. They likewise agreed that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the Republic of New-Granada; and that *no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel* and her cargo, shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufactures or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Republic of New-Granada in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that *no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel* and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other.

And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or reëxported, from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or reëxported in the vessels of the other country; and the same bounties, duties and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or reëxportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the Republic of New-Granada.

ARTICLE 35. The United States of America and the Republic of New-Granada, desiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1. For the better understanding of the preceding articles, it is and has been stipulated between the high contracting parties, that the citizens, vessels and merchandise of the United States shall enjoy in the ports of New-Granada, including those of the part of the Granadian territory generally denominated *Isthmus of Panama*, from its southernmost extremity until the boundary of Costa Rica, all the exemptions, privileges and immunities, concerning commerce and navigation, which *are now* or may hereafter be enjoyed by Granadian citizens, their vessels and merchandise; and that this *equality of favors* shall be made to extend to the *passengers, correspondence* and merchandise of the United States, in their transit across the said territory, from one sea to the other. The Government of New-Granada guarantees to the Government of the United States that *the right of way or transit* across the *Isthmus of Panama*, upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may be hereafter constructed, shall be *open and free* to the Government and citizens of the United States, and for the transportation of any articles of produce, manufactures or merchandise, of lawful commerce, belonging to the citizens of the United States; that no other tolls or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States, or their said merchandise, thus passing over any road or canal that may be made by the Government of New-Granada, or by the authority of the same, than is, under like circumstances, levied upon and collected from the Granadian citizens; that any lawful produce, manufactures, or merchandise, belonging to citizens of the United States, thus passing from one sea to the other, in either direction, for the purpose of exportation to any other foreign country, shall not be liable to any import duties whatever; or, having paid such duties, they shall be entitled to drawback, upon their exportation: nor shall the citizens of the United States be liable to any duties, tolls or charges of any kind to which native citizens are not subjected for thus passing the said isthmus. And, in order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as a special compensation for the said advantage, and for the favors they have acquired by the 4th, 5th and 6th articles of this treaty, the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New-Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence, the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New-Granada has and possesses over the said territory."

The ratifications of these articles were exchanged at Washington on the 10th day of June, 1848, by JAMES BUCHANAN, then Secretary of State, and General HERRAN, then and now Minister Plenipotentiary of New-Grenada to the United States. We therefore presume that President BUCHANAN is able to expound properly the sense and intention of these stipulations.

The late Administration took grounds against the payment of either the postage tax or the tonnage duties, and the present Executive feels more or less bound by the action of his predecessor, yet a fair interpretation of plain English would seem to warrant the opposite course. The fourth article provides that we shall pay "no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo," than is paid by vessels of New-Granada. The tonnage duty now levied upon American vessels is paid by all New-Granadian vessels. Is this duty, then, in violation of the treaty? The treaty was evidently designed to be one of perfect equality. The English, French, and home vessels pay the duty. The United States alone resist it.

The 35th article is also in keeping with this spirit of perfect equality—"No other tolls or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States than are levied upon and collected from the Granadian citizens." They pay postage, and it is claimed by New-Granada that the United States should pay a similar tax. However, I understand that Gen. HERRAN does not insist upon this latter point. As both parties are anxious for a settlement, it is believed that some compromise will be made by which justice will be done to all parties, and the treaty stipulations observed.

Attorney-General BLACK has prepared an elaborate opinion, in which he pronounces the entire proceedings of the Naval Retiring Board illegal and void. Under this opinion the President will restore the whole list of retired and dropped officers. Four of them will be brought before courts-martial to answer charges to be preferred.

On one of the cases examined by Attorney-General BLACK, that officer made the following indorsement: "The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in this case were inquisitorial, and such as the character of no gentleman could successfully undergo."

Commodore STEWART was consulted by the President respecting the command of the Paraguay Expedition. He admitted the importance of the trust, and advised Mr. BUCHANAN to begin with the Active list. This, of course, caught Commodore SHUBRICK, who stood first on the list after "Old Ironsides" had been set aside. Commodore S. was philosophical enough to acknowledge the "hit," and receive his orders without serious complaint.

Dr. SHERMAN, who was lately dismissed from the African Squadron, is here urging Secretary TOUCEY to examine his case, and do him justice. It appears he reported Commander MCBLAIR to Commodore CONOVER, for cruel and inhuman treatment to a sailor, by which the man came near losing his life. At this the Commander took offence, and had the Surgeon tried for disrespect, claiming that his report should have been addressed to him, MCBLAIR, and not to the Commodore, although the course of Surgeon SHERMAN is the common one pursued. It is believed that Secretary TOUCEY will promptly rebuke this attempt to muzzle inferior officers in the discharge of their most solemn duties, by ordering Dr. S. back to his ship, or otherwise approving his independence in exposing what he believed to be an outrage in the service.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 15.

The balance in the Treasury is $9,270,625. The receipts for the week amount nearly to $785,000, being $206,000 more than the preceding week. The amount of drafts paid was $1,432,492, and the amount of the drafts issued $1,685,000, a reduction of $900,520.

It is said, that General JESUP fearing his dismissal, has asked indulgence till he can communicate with Nicaragua, respecting the pending treaty. Señor YRISARRI left Washington yesterday, and JOSEPH L. WHITE this afternoon, for New-York.

CHARLES P. SENGSTACK has been appointed Warden for the District of Columbia Penitentiary.

The Elections—The Union in Sackcloth—Local Matters in Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.

The *Union* cried for mercy in its leader of yesterday morning, before it could have heard a word from the Pennsylvania election, unless its carefully prepared leader was written at midnight. Says the *Union* in this leader, in effect: In 1854 we were badly beaten by the popular feeling against the Kansas-Nebraska bill at the North and West, but we repaired what we lost, or nearly so, in 1855 and '56. Then follows a reminder of the fact that *now*, also, the Democracy is "distracted and divided"—or, in other words, the *Union expected* defeat in many of the Northern States before the result of the elections was known. It knew very well that the course it had pursued towards such distinguished Democrats as Judge DOUGLAS and Colonel FORNEY, together with the conduct of the Administration last Winter, could not fail to injure, more or less, the Democratic Party, and lessen the Democratic vote. *This* morning the *Union* wails forth its note of sorrow, not for its mistaken course, but for the threshing which the Administration has received in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The *Union* has heretofore been defiant and aggressive, but this morning it is mellow as a school lad after a severe castigation. Truly affliction has its uses in this sinful world of ours.

The President, I understand, is very sick—at least he is not to be seen. Scarce a Democrat was visible at any of the hotels all day yesterday, and the Opposition wags suggested that some new hotel disease had suddenly broken out. How the unfortunates contrive to get and read the bad news is more than I can account for. Of course, the effect of the news upon "the outs" at Washington is electric. Every worn-out political hack has already picked out the office he will demand of the next Opposition Congress—but these men should remember there's now and then a slip twixt cup and lip.

We continue to be subject to the depredations of a gang of burglars in Washington, and our police force is worth little to protect the citizens from their outrages. One of our journals advises all housekeepers to be prepared to give the villains a warm reception—*i. e.*, one or two discharges of Colt. Pretty good advice, if one could only get a fair shot at a housebreaker, but what chance has a sleeping man with an armed ruffian?

Capt. MEIGS has put an end to the encroachments upon the Government water-pipes by issuing his card warning the depredators that they are liable to suit on the part of the United States. Some of our people are so habituated to help from Congress that they believe it their right to appropriate the property of Uncle Sam wherever they can find it. Hence, just as soon as the Government water-pipes were laid, they very coolly tapped them for private use without asking leave.

No work is done on the Capitol rotunda, because Capt. MEIGS and Mr. MATHEWS, the architect, are at loggerheads. The latter says he won't have his designs changed at will by a man who does not pretend that he is an architect. I learn from Capt. MEIGS that the Senate Hall will probably be ready by the 1st of December for use. A fortnight since, it was thought it would not be finished, but he has concluded to put on a sufficient force to complete it. VYR.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania Election.

READING, Penn., Friday, Oct. 15.

The Judges of Election held an informal meeting this morning, and reported JOHN SWARTZ, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, certainly elected by a small majority. The rest of the Lecompton-Democratic ticket is elected.

In the Eighth Congressional District the vote for JOHN SCHWARTZ is 7,321, and for J. GLANCY JONES, 7,302.

The Twenty-fourth Congressional District is no doubt—four counties give JAMES L. GILLIS, Democrat, 1,040 majority. The same counties in [illegible] gave 1,149 Democratic majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

The official majority of HENRY L. FISHER in Cumberland County is 208. It was before reported 250. This renders probable the election of JUNKIN, Opposition, in the Sixteenth Congressional District.

LATER.—The official count of the Thirteenth Congressional District gives JUNKIN, Opposition, 66 majority.

It is reported that the Opposition have elected their candidate for State Senator in York County. If this is correct, the Opposition will have one majority in the Senate.

At the meeting here, to-day, of the Judges of the Election Returns, affidavits were read charging frauds in the First Congressional District, indicating that Colonel FLORENCE'S seat will be contested.

Ohio Election.

C

Canada notes; $1,600 in notes on the Western Banks, and $6,000 in broken bank notes, of which $3,000 was of the Tiverton Bank and $2,000 of the Bank of Orleans. The total value of the money taken is $9,000.

From Boston.

SAILING OF THE DOLPHIN—THE BRIG ECHO CASE—STALLION RACE, POLITICAL MATTERS, ETC.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 15.

The United States brig *Dolphin*, Commander JOHN H. STEEDMAN, sailed from this port to-day for Paraguay.

Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States Circuit Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury to day, so defined the law as to render it quite certain that Capt. TOWNSEND, of the alleged slave brig *Echo*, will have to be taken to Key West for trial, that being the first port at which the *Dolphin* touched with the prisoners.

At the South End Riding Park in this city, this afternoon, the great stallion race for a premium of $1,000 took place. *Ethan Allen*, *Columbus, Jr.*, and *Hiram Drew* were the contestants. The conditions of the race were mile heats, best three in five, to harness. *Ethan Allen* won the race in three straight heats. Time—2:37, 2:35, 2:35. *Ethan* received $700; *Columbus, Jr.*, $200; and *Hiram Drew* $100. Over 10,000 people were present.

MARY A. DONNELLY, a young Irish girl tried before the Municipal Court for shooting PATRICK CANNY, her seducer, was acquitted by the jury this afternoon. CANNY's wounds were supposed mortal but he is likely to recover.

The Americans held a large mass meeting at Faneuil Hall to-night. GEORGE M. BROWNE, of Worcester, presided.

JAMES A. LAWRENCE and INCREASE SUMNER accepted the nomination for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and their nominations were unanimously ratified by the meeting.

The Hon. E. W. ANDREWS, of New-York, and the Hon. JACOB BROOM, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

The Americans of the Third District have nominated MOSES G. COBB for Congress. In the First District, JOHN C. WILSON is the Democratic nominee.

The Democrats of the Tenth District have nominated Dr. CHAS. OSGOOD, of Northfield, for Congress.

In the Eleventh District, THOS. P. PLUNKETT received the Democratic nonination.

Rowing Match for $1,000.

DETROIT, Friday, Oct. 15.

The great rowing match between the Metropolitan Boat Club of Chicago, and the Shakespeare Club of Toronto, C. W., for a purse of $1,000, came off in our river to-day, having been postponed from time to time since the 6th inst. The boats were each manned by four men, and the distance traversed was 2¾ miles and return. The race was won by the Canadians. Time, 42 minutes. The Chicago boat was swamped on the home stretch, half a mile from the starting point. The trial attracted many visitors from other cities.

Death of Professor Cleveland.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Friday, Oct. 15.

PARKER CLEVELAND, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Bowdoin College, died this morning, aged 79 years.

The funeral of Professor CLEVELAND takes place next Tuesday. The bells were tolled to-day, flags hung at half-mast and the buildings draped in mourning, as a mark of respect to his memory.

Probable Loss of the Schooner Roman.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 15.

The schooner *Roman*, Captain WM. WHEELER, left Detroit on the 6th inst. for this port, with wheat, and has not been heard from since. She was out in the late terrible gale, and it is feared that she is lost with all on board of her. The vessel and cargo are fully insured.

Conviction of Arson.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 15.

BRIEN ROONEY, convicted of arson in setting fire to an inhabited building in West Troy in May last, wherein there were at the time ten persons, was this morning sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of December next. This is the first conviction for arson in the first degree ever had in this county.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 15.

The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow fever were 52.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 14.

The deaths to-day were eight, of which two were from yellow fever.

Frosts in South Carolina and Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, October 15.

We have received here accounts of heavy white frosts occurring in South Carolina and Georgia.

Sailing of the Lady Eglinton.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 15.

The steamer *Lady Eglinton* will sail from Quebec for Galway at noon to-morrow.

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Assembly Nominations.

The Democratic Assembly Conventions met in the various Districts last evening at 8 P. M. We give below the names of those who were nominated:

Assembly District.	Assembly District.
1st..Hon. Jacob Smith.	8th..James J. Reilly.
2d..Thos. Kevlin.	9th..No nomination, adj. to Monday.
3d..Christian B. Woodruff.	10th..John W. Chandler.
4th..Wm. Grover.	11th..Noah C. Childs.
5th..Arthur J. Delaney.	12th..No nomination.*
6th..Geo. A. Jeremiah.	14th..No nomination.†
7th..Philip W. Engs.	17th..No nomination, adjourned to Wednesday.
13th..Peter Masterson.	
15th..J. Augustus Page.	
16th..No nomination, adjourned to Wednesday.	

*JOHN B. DONNELLY received 4 votes; GEORGE HOSMER, 3. The rest scattering, Adjourned to Monday.

†There were two ballots in this District—on the first HENRY MATHEWS received 4 votes; EDWARD MURRAY, 1.; MICHAEL SAMMON, 2; JOHN A. SMITH, 1; EGBERT VIELE, 1. On the second ballot, MATHEWS received 3 votes; MURRAY, 1; SAMMON, 2, and VIELE, 2. Adjourned to Wednesday.

People's Democratic General Committee.

This Committee met at Mozart Hall last evening; Alderman THOMAS STEPHENS in the Chair, and C. B. WOODRUFF acted as Secretary. The Committee appointed at the last meeting consisted of seven, to confer with a like Committee from the Regulars' General Committee, to report a plan for holding Primary Elections for the purpose of electing delegates to a County Convention, and also for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a mass-meeting to ratify the State ticket, reported as follows: Not to run a County ticket, but to make anti-Tammany Hall nominations for Charter officers, and to hold a mass-meeting to ratify the State ticket at the earliest possible period.

AMERICAN EIGHTEENTH WARD NOMINATION.—The American Party of the Eighteenth Ward have nominated as their candidate for the Fourteenth Assembly District WILLARD A. FISK.

AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, SEVENTH DISTRICT.—An adjourned meeting was held at the rooms, corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, last evening, EDWARD BERRIAN in the Chair. The report of the Conference Committee was received and adopted, and the Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS was unanimously nominated as candidate for Congress. A Committee of three was appointed to notify the Republican Convention, then in session, of the action of this Convention. Mr. BRIGGS was notified o his nomination, and accepted the same. The Whigs also of the District have tendered him the nomination, which he accepted.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Republican County Convention met last night, at No. 618 Broadway, and, after a long and stormy session, made the following nominations:

For Sheriff—WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, of the Eighth Ward. The last vote stood: For ALBERTSON, 57; for JAMES H. WELSH, 56. Justice WELSH had previously led by some half dozen votes, but a majority of those who had previously voted for Gen. NYE and Messrs. GREEN and QUIDLEY gave their support to ALBERTSON, and thus decided the contest.

For Justice of the Supreior Court—WILLIAM BONNEY. This nomination met with little or no opposition.

For Supervisor—THOMAS LITTLE, of the Seventeenth Ward. His competitor was Mr. MANIERE.

For Coroners—CHARLES RIDDLE, of the Twelfth Ward, and Dr. A. H. VAN LIER, of the Third Ward.

All the nominations were afterwards made unanimous.

The rest of the County Opposition ticket, embracing candidates for County Clerk, District-Attorney and two Coroners, will be designated by the American County Convention, which meets this evening.

A Texas paper says that "Dr. Shumard, State Geologist, is making preparations to forward his library and geological collections to Texas. He will go in person to New-York to superintend the purchase of instruments, chemicals and other necessary articles for the prosecution of the work. He will then proceed to this place. He has secured the services of his brother, who was with Captain Marcy in his explorations in Texas. He is well known to our citizens in connection with his having drawn attention of the scientific world to the mezquite gum, and his discovery of coal-fields in this State. The geological survey of Texas will be the joint work of those distinguished brothers."

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Kings County Republican Convention—The Proposed Union.

This Convention reassembled in Musical Hall yesterday afternoon.

Long before the hour for meeting had arrived, a crowd of persons interested in the proposed union with the Americans, blocked up the sidewalk in front of the building, the stairway leading to the hall, and even the hall itself was well filled with outsiders.

Almost every delegate had been button-holed before the Convention was called to order, and urged to go for or against the union movement—as suited the purpose of the person by whom questioned. Among these outsiders were representatives of all parties and factions, but the Democrats took the lead in endeavoring to prevent the ratification of the terms of union agreed upon by the joint Conference Committees, adopted by the Congressional Conventions of both parties Thursday evening, and under which arrangement the Republicans nominated JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., for Congress in the Second District. Much excitement prevailed and great anxiety was felt by all true Republicans, who feared that something might be done to defeat the object of the union, which is to elect an Anti-Administration candidate to Congress. There, was and is, some ground for alarm. At a caucus held late Thursday evening, of the Eastern District Delegates, twenty-one in number, all expresed themselves as opposed to a union upon the terms agreed upon by the Committees, and by a vote of 11 to 10 they agreed to support FRANKLIN WHITING, of the Thirteenth Ward, as a candidate for Register. To enable them to do this, of course the action of the Conference Committee would have to be repudiated.

At a little past 4 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Mr. JONES the President. The minutes of the previous session were read by Secretary WHEELER, and approved by the Convention.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of the Conference Committee, presented their report, the same as appeared in the TIMES of yesterday, accepting the proposition made by the American Committees, to accept as the terms of union Congressman and County Clerk.

Mr. DE HART BERGEN moved to lay the report on table. [Tumultuous applause.]

Lost. Ayes, 34; Noes, 33.

Mr. FOSTER, of the Nineteenth Ward, moved that the report of the Committee be adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. DE HART BERGEN moved, as an amendment, that the Convention go into a ballot for a "Straight ticket."

Several other motions were made and not seconded, when the Chairman declared the question on adopting the report to be in order.

Mr. J. C. SMITH was strongly opposed to any union.

Mr. P. G. BERGEN was in favor of the union of the Opposition to defeat the Democracy, as it was the only way it could be done.

Judge BIRDSEYE, Mr. RODMAN and S. B. COLES were in favor of a union, but wanted more liberal terms.

Mr. DEMAS STRONG was opposed to union, but would consent to an arrangement if the Eastern District was consulted. They had nothing as it was.

Judge BIRDSEYE offered a series of resolutions, which will be found below.

Mr. HALLENBECK moved to amend so as to make one of the primary conditions that the Americans withdraw their candidates.

Mr. JOHN C. CAMMEYER moved to lay the whole matter on the table and proceed to ballot for candidates.

Mr. S. B. COLE, in a speech of much force, urged the Convention to weigh well the position in which they would place themselves and the interests of the Republican Party. He was not prepared to say that he believed a union could be effected, but they had not gone too far to try.

The motion of Mr. CAMMEYER was lost. Ayes 21; noes 49.

There was great applause when the result was announced.

Mr. HALLENBECK asked and obtained permission to withdraw his motion, and finally the following resolutions as presented by Judge BIRDSEYE, amended by consent soas to embrace the motion of Mr. STRONG, were adopted by a decided vote:

Resolved, That this Convention is in favor of a cordial union of all the elements of opposition to the national Lecompton Administration in a manner just and fair, and calculated to secure the support of all sections of the Opposition.

Resolved, That the report already made by the Committee of Conference heretofore appointed is not satisfactory to this Convention.

Resolved, That such report be recommitted to said Committee, with instructions to meet any Committee appointed by any others proposing to unite with us, and to report to this Convention, provided however, that the Conference Committee shall in any arrangement to be made of the County Officers take into consideration and recognize the just claims of the Eastern District of this city.

Resolved, That when we adjourn over, we adjourn to meet at this place on Monday, the 18th day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M., to receive such report.

The Committee then adjourned.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Bradley Democrats in this District have nominated JOHN T. RUNCIE for Assembly.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—STRAIGHTS.—A meeting of Americans and of the Committee appointed by those members of the American Congressional Convention who favor the nomination of a Straight American for Congress, met at the Shakespeare Hotel last evening, and after the transaction of some preliminary business, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all members of the American Congressional Convention who are in favor of the nomination of an American for Congress, be invited and requested to meet at the Shakespeare Hotel on Monday evening next, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT STEAMERS.—The Nicaraguan steamer *Cass-Yrissari*, Captain SLOCUM, arrived at San Juan del Norte on the 2d inst. A letter from Aspinwall states that she was a miserable wreck, and totally unfit for the service intended. *Per contra*, our own correspondent at San Juan, under date of Oct. 2, says she was in good condition.

The steamer *Catharine Maria*, Capt. PAINE, also destined for the Nicaragua transit, arrived at Key West on the 30th ult., and would coal and proceed on her voyage. The third steamer, the *Laura Frances*, Capt. GORDON, sailed from Key West for Nicaragua on the 30th Sept., but returned again on the 5th inst., having experienced a very boisterous and stormy passage to Cape San Antonio. When near the Cape, she struck a heavy head sea, which caused her to leak. She is undergoing the necessary repairs to enable her to continue on the voyage; consigned to ASA F. TIFT.

The Richmond County Medical Society.

STATEN ISLAND, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.

At a special meeting of the Medical Society of Richmond County, held at the Lyceum, on Friday, Sept. 24, 1858, the subjoined resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That, whereas Dr. THEODORE WALSER has published an article reflecting upon the Committee appointed by this Society, to investigate the origin and causes of yellow fever prevailing on Staten Island, he be summoned to appear at the next quarterly meeting to answer to the same.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolution, the Society convened at the Lyceum on Tuesday evening Oct. 12, on which occasion Dr. WALSER admitted that the charges were incorrect, and expressed his willingnees to make an explanation in writing to a Committee aps pointed by the Society. The following resolutionwere then introduced and carried:

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of this Society be appointed to confer with Dr. WALSER, and receive his explanation, and that this Committee be intrusted with power to receive Dr. WALSER's retraction and dispose of it before the next meeting of the Society.

Resolved, That the Chairman, Dr. ANDERSON, Dr. LEA and Dr. RICHARDSON act as said Committee.

On the following evening, Oct. 13, Dr. WALSER met the above-named gentlemen and presented the subjoined statement, which was received:

STATEN ISLAND, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In two communications which were addressed by me to the Board of Health of New-York, expressions have been used which appear to convey reflections on the motives and veracity of the Committee appointed by the Richmond County Medical Society, to report on the origin and number of cases of yellow fever occurring on Staten Island this season. I hereby retract any charge derogatory to the character of those gentlemen, who have faithfully and truthfully discharged the task imposed upon them by the Medical Society.

THEODORE WALSER.

☞ It is reported, on the authority of what purports to be a letter from Capt. Pope's camp, on the Pecos, dated Aug. 21, that the attempt to sink an Artesian well in that plain has proved a failure. The bore was made to the depth of 1,000 feet, and the formation at that depth is said to be just as soft and rotten as at the surface. Tubing was found to be indispensable, to prevent the soft earth from falling in, and the description of tubing the company had with them was not proper for that work. In consideration of these difficulties the work was abandoned for the present, and an order to "pack up" had been issued. Gallisteo was selected for the next encampment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The regular October term of the United States Circuit Court will be opened on Monday next, by Judge INGERSOLL.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Oct. 15.

Before Judge Noah Davis, Jr.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Cornelius H. Van Ness vs. *William H. Hoyt*.—This was a trial for malicious prosecution, which was given to the Jury last evening, with directions to bring in a sealed verdict. The verdict was opened this morning, and found to be in favor of $3,000 damages to the plaintiff.

THE FASHION RACE COURSE.

De Witt C. Grinnell vs. *Stewart, Budd & Avery*.—This, like the above, was an action for false arrest and malicious prosecution, in which the damages were laid at $10,000. In this case it appeared that in 1854, the plaintiff, in conjunction with Mr. Boyden, deceased, purchased the Fashion Race Course, Long Island, at an expense of about $100,000; that the property had previously been owned by a Mr. Willett, who had made a contract to sell it to Daniel B. Taylor, and that it was subsequently transferred to Grinnell & Boyden. The search was made by the Hon. John R. Brady, who examined the records of title in Queens County, and supposed it all right. The plaintiff having occasion to purchase lumber to put up the course, gave his notes to Stewart & Budd in payment thereof, which were discounted by the Jefferson County Bank, and which, at maturity, were not paid. A judgment was obtained and an execution intrusted to the Sheriff of that County, who returned *nulla bona*. Whereupon, the defendants made affidavit, and obtained a criminal warrant against Grinnell, and had him arrested for false pretences. He was pressed to settle the case by compromise to save exposure, but refused, and the present suit is the consequence. The defence was a generni denial. The counsel for the defence moved for a nonsuit, and the Judge, after hearing Mr. Brady in reply, dismissed the complaint, Mr. Brady excepting to the denial.

Before Judge Smith.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. *The Marietta Branch Bank of Ohio*.—This case was among the first of the causes in litigation against the Ohio Bank, growing out of the explosion of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. After progressing a very little, the plaintiff's counsel found he had no cause of action against the present defendant upon which the Court permitted a juror to be withdrawn, ordered the case "off for the term," and refused to substitute another person as defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 15.

[Before Judge Hoffmann.

ALIMONY AND ALLOWANCE PENDING SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Eliza Fowler vs. *Wm. Fowler*.—This was an application for alimony and counsel fees, pending the suit for divorce. The case having been argued, was settled by an opinion by the Judge, in substance as follows:

That before the code when an action for divorce on the ground of adultery was brought by the wife, it was nearly a matter of course that she should have alimony and an allowance for counsel fee to conduct the suit. It was also settled that if the suit was for separation merely, on the ground of cruelty, &c., the Court should be governed by its discretion called for by the facts, and refuse or grant the application, accordingly; it was also necessary to indemnify the opposing party if such indemnity should be required, and that the married woman should sue by her next friend, who was responsible for all costs. But the code now allowed a married woman to sue in her own name, and she need not prosecute in the name of a next friend; yet the Judge in his opinion did not think that the code affected the principles of the Court of Chancery when deciding on the general subject. While the Court should see that it did not encourage the friends of the wife to foment quarrels, when the expenses of litigation were to be borne by the husband, and they were exempt, still the duty of supporting the wife in proportion to the husband's business means, continued in force. Upon the merits as stated in this case, it seemed probable that the husband would make out a defence under the 56th section of the statute, by which *the husband could set up the ill conduct of the wife in resistance to the complaint*. The Court, under the circumstances, advised the defendant to pay the cost of rooms for the plaintiff and child, the wife to remain therein; and denied the application for allowance to carry on the suit. No costs on this motion were allowed to either party.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Oct. 15.

The District-Attorney, in conformity with the requirements of the Metropolitan Police act, has ordered that the liquor cases be set down first for trial on Monday next.

☞ **Piles! What is it? How Cured?**—Thousands of persons have PILES—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is or how it is cured. Every case of PILES, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilatation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines, which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC—A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it.

CASES AND CURES.

I. A clergyman of the Baptist church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously afflicted with Bleeding Piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one—at one time, indeed, hopeless—but I have used your medicine, (Pile Specific,) and am cured. I have no doubt you are laying the world under great and lasting obligation."

II. A lady sends us the following: "I have been quite afflicted for several years past with Hemorrhoids, or Piles—have tried homœopathic remedies previously, but without success. A few weeks since I commenced taking your Specific for that complaint, and felt almost immediate relief. After taking six or eight of the Pills, the cure seemed to be wholly effected. At all events, I have not been so entirely free from it the same length of time for several years."

III. A gentleman in Ontario County had been subject to Piles for twelve or fifteen years. They were extremely painful, often bleeding profusely. He obtained and commenced taking the PILE SPECIFIC, one pill morning and night. After having taken less than one box the patient declares himself entirely well.

IV. A gentleman of 50 years, well and favorably known at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., had been a martyr to the Piles for 20 years. Sometimes, from excessive hemorrhage, pain and suffering, he was reduced to the verge of the grave. For years he had dragged out a miserable existence, a confirmed invalid, disqualified for any business, and life almost a burden. It is needless to add that he had tried all sorts of remedies from all sorts of doctors to little purpose. He consulted me two years ago, and I recommended our Pile Specific, with occasionally a Dyspepsia Pill. From this he began to improve, and since has never had a serious turn of Piles. From the first month up to a year past, he had occasionally symptoms of his old complaint, but a few doses of the Pile Pills would disperse it all, and for more than a year past he has been entirely well of the piles. A more brilliant cure is scarcely to be found in the annals of medicine.

James H. Porter, of Amityville, N. Y., writes: One case of Piles, of over twelve years standing, was very much relieved within one week, with every prospect of a permanent cure by the use of your PILE PILLS alone.

V. PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our *Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills*. This he did in opposition to the advice of his homœopathic physician, who told him that "the Pills were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved from the first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

PRICE OF PILE SPECIFIC, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC with book of directions, and 20 different remedies, in large vials, Morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

☞ These remedies, by the case or single box, sent by mail or express free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the money. Address

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Crystal Palace Fire.**

We specially invite the public to an examination of our Safe, which *passed through* the GREAT FIRE OE THE CRYSTAL PALACE, and, (although the door was not locked, and evidently but imperfectly closed,) it is in a condition *to withstand another test*, and we feel assured *its contents would come out unharmed*,

The public will distinguish between *this Safe*, that was closed, *though not locked*, and those of our make which were left *wide open*, and, of course, destroyed.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Manufacturers, for seventeen years, of the
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
No. 40 Murray-st.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of
FIFTY DOLLARS.
The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Every Wife, Mother, Sister or Friend,** in this City, who has a husband, son, brother, or friend, who smokes, should buy an American Smoker without a single day's delay, and get rid of the intolerable nuisance of a stinking breath in the one they love best. Sold at the principal drug and cigar stores, and at the factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **The Practical Hatter.**—We would call the attention of gentlemen to the elegant and tasty hats manufactured by ESPENCHEID. To our mind they combine, to a greater degree, the essential qualifications of a superb hat than any other issued this season. Price $3 50. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times*.
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Curtain Materials and Window Shades,** at wholesale and retail,
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of brocatels, satin de laines, worsted damasks, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window shades—Our stock of window shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

☞ **Heavy Arrivals of**
CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,
FROM EUROPE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe,
Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY.
PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
We also call attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER
and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,
of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
Extremely moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broomest.

☞ **Silk, Satin and Bombazine Stocks** at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Cristadoro's Hair Dye. Wigs and** Toupees surpass in excellence any in the world. This popular establishment is in Broadway, under the Astor House, first door north of main entrance. The assortment of Hair Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Fronts, &c., &c., cannot be equaled by any other house in the Union; and his world-renowned Excelsior Hair Dye is applied, by experienced artists, at all hours of the day, in a suite of private rooms, expressly constructed for the purpose, and splendidly lighted by skylights, it being most essential to insure perfection in the dyeing of Hair, Whiskers, &c. Wholesale and retail. Copy address,
CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Boots and Shoes for Young and Old.**—CANTRELL has an extensive stock of children's shoes, which he will sell cheap. He is prepared to furnish his lady customers with elegant, comfortable, durable, and fashionable gaiters, lower than any other house in town, and his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is the only place where gentlemen can get dress boots to suit them at moderate prices. Patronize CANTRELL'S.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN.
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
These machines are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent*.
They finish their own work; others do not.—*Home Journal*.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer**
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
To destroy and eradicate all vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broodway, corner Canal.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits!**—Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne Hair Renovator has no equal in preserving and beautifying the Hair, and in restoring it when impaired or fallen to decay. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail, by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Fits! Fits! Fits!**—Do not suffer your children to become idiots, by frequent attacks of this terrible disease. Dr. HARPER'S Vegetable Extract is the only known certain remedy therefor. Sold at No. 56 Dey-st.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Dr. Glover's New Truss Retains the** most difficult ruptures and gives perfect ease, and so perfects a cure. It is the best now in use. He keeps elastic stockings, knee caps and instruments for all physical deformities, at No. 4 Ann-st.

☞ **Fall and Winter Under Garments,** for men, women and children, all sizes, retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., New-York.

☞ **French Imported Boots, Shoes,** and Gaiters, cork, double and single soles, just received from Paris; also, a large assortment of our own manufacture. EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Bootmaker, No. 67 Nassau-st.

☞ **Gents' Dress Hats—Fall and Winter.**—An assortment unsurpassed by any for style and durability. An extensive variety of Misses' and Children's Hats and Caps. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

☞ **Dr. R. Goodale,** at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York, may be consulted on all derangements arising from catarrh, and positive and uniform relief afforded in the most aggravated and formidable cases.

☞ **Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist,** corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and prescriptions carefully compounded.

MARRIED.

CONE—WESTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, Mr. ED. WINFIELD CONE to MARY E., daughter of John L. Weston, both of this City.

WETMORE—LOVEJOY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Saml. Cooke, D. D., JACOB S. WETMORE to MARY L. LOVEJOY, adopted daughter of Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq., all of this City.

LEONARD—VIDAL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 12, by the Rev Jos. H. Price, Mr. ELIJAH P. LEONARD to Miss EMMA T. VIDAL, all of this City.

MOLLER—PLATT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at Rutgers-st. Church, by the Rev. Dr. Krebs, PETER MOLLER, Jr., and ANNIE E., youngest daughter of the late Medad Platt, Esq.

GRANT—BECKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. Dr. Dewitt, S. HASTINGS GRANT to MAGGIE V. A., eldest daughter of S. M. Beckley, Esq., all of New-York City.

WHITE—BALLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. B. T. Welch, D. D., GEORGE W. WHITE, Esq., of Brooklyn, to JOSEPHINE W., daughter of the Rev. Joseph Ballard, of Norwalk.

MARSDEN—ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. THOMAS MARSDEN to Miss KATE B. ROBINSON, all of Brooklyn.

SIBLEY—CLAPP.—At Harrison, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., Mr. GEORGE EDWARD SIBLEY, of New-York City, and MARY E., daughter of B. W. Clapp, of Harrison.

BALEN—MYER.—In Saugerties, on Thursday morning, Oct. 14, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. J. Elmendorf, JAMES D. BALEN, of New-York City, to JULIA, daughter of P. B. Myer, Esq., of Saugerties.

KENNEDY—BAKER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. Dr. Magee, JOHN KENNEDY, of New-York, to EMMA, daughter of Cornelius Baker, of the former place.

DALRYMPLE—VOORHEES.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. David Irving, C. H. DALRYMPLE to Miss SARAH A., youngest daughter of F. Voorhees, Esq., all of the above place.

DIED.

SHILTON.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 14, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. FRANCES SHILTON, wife of Joseph Shilton, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 East 39th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

UNDERWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 15, WM. HENRY UNDERWOOD, son of Geo. W. Underwood, in the 23d year of his age.

His funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 29 Tompkins-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MERWIN.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 14, CHARLOTTE E., youngest daughter of Almon and Aletta Merwin, aged 13 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHILDS.—At Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 15, MARY, wife of Chester Childs, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Chas. M. Childs, No. 9 East 27th-st., on Monday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

JAY.—At Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 14, WILLIAM JAY, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Matthews' Church, Bedford, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

AT RETAIL, 25 PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL store prices.
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
GOLD WATCHES,
DIAMOND RINGS and BREASTPINS,
GOLD CHAINS.
D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by
DAVID RAIT, No. 406 Broadway, up stairs.

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING
OF
NIAGARA
Returned, and on Exhibition with
BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
OR THE CARNIVAL RACE AT ROME—15 feet by 9.
THESE TWO MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, together with an immense collection of choice and valuable Engravings, in packages of from $5 to $500 each, ARE TO BE PRESEN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a Scotch Protestant girl and German Protestant girl; the first as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the second as chambermaid and waitress. Both are industrious and careful; desire to go together. Unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 249 East 13th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, by two sisters, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist with the washing and ironing; they are particularly neat and tidy, and willing to work; have the very best of City references. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock, at No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., in the office.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WHO have lived in one family, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one as cook and laundress; can do up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages $7 a month; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or regular chambermaid; is a neat sewer; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO EFFICIENT young women, in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, fully competent for her duties; makes first-rate bread and pies; the other a neat chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing to perfection. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and assist in anything required; is a good sewer; has worked at dressmaking some time, and done sewing by the week for families. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 239 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family, or would do light chamberwork and waiting; is kind among children, and has good recommendations. A short distance in the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS WANTS A SITUATION, one as chambermaid and fine washer, the other as laundress. Have the best of City references. Have lived five and three years in their last place. Can be seen from 10 to 3 on Thursday at No. 10 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOOD COOK AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 130 Amity-st., in the front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children or to do light chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 271 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room. Reference given if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse; can take care of an infant from birth; would prefer a private family, but would not object to a hotel or private boarding-house. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS French and English, a situation as lady's companion and seamstress in a private family. Has no objection to travel. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 12 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; she understands her business perfectly. Call, for two days, at No. 125 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman. Best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGlish Girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; no objection to the country. Best of City references. Call at No. 29 2d-st., for two days, in fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a very good baker, in a plain, respectable family, or to do general housework. Good City references given. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as professed cook; understands soups and game, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts. Best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse or chambermaid; she can take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of City reference given. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock for one day at No. 1 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st. Good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook who understands pastry and meats; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; would go to Tarrytown. Best of City reference. Call at No. 2 5th-st., near Bowery, in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as very good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between av. A. and 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 66 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXPERienced girls, with good City references; one as a good cook and baker, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a neat sewer. Call at No. 36 Christopher-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations to do general housework in small private families. Good reference from their last place, if required. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., 2d floor. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid; is a first-rate laundress, understands fluting; lived 3 years and 6 months in her last place. Has good City reference. Call at No. 83 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived 17 months. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 201 East 12th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AND refinement would like a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house. Address Mrs. C. J. PERLEY, No. 149 *Times* Office, for one week, stating where and when an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO understands all kinds of washing the washing of four gentlemen or of a family. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor front, room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waiter, or chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress in a respectable private family; none others need apply. Call, or send, for two days, at No. 92 St. Mark's-place. Good City references can be given. Has no objection to travel.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions, one a first-class cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Both excellent City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the washing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at the corner of 26th-st. and Broadway, druggist.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; also by one as cook or laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the care of children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st., in the jewelry store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; understands the care of a baby, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 289 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, large boarding-house, or a respectable restaurant; best City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 135 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 200 14th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or assist in the care of children. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook. Has the best of recommendation from her last place. None but private families need apply at No. 335 6th-av., one door from 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent person as chambermaid or laundress; has good references and can be seen for one week at her present place, No. 27 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 228 1st-av., room No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can produce the best of reference. Call at No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a Protestant, who has been eight years in one family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 7 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as competent nurse and plain sewer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire at No. 9 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; or as waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse or chambermaid. Inquire at No. Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; she understands her business very well; also to bake bread and to make biscuits and pies. The best of reference from five years in her last place can be given. Call at No. 91 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 366 Bowery, in the bookstore, one door above 4th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN and a German Protestant girl; one as cook, who understands baking and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress; want situations in the same family; have good reference from last place; both understand their business perfectly, in all its branches. Apply at No. 142 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable and well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 164 East 22d-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing, and French fluting, or plain sewing, or as laundress in a small family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would wait on a lady or grown children; best of City reference; no objection to leave the City. Call, for two days, at No. 142 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to do the very best of cooking in first-class families in this City; is highly recommended as to capability and industry. Call at No. 7 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry, and bread; good reference, if required. Call at No. 169 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, or to do plain sewing; or as chambermaid or assist in washing in a private family. No other need apply. Good City reference can be given. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 298 West 29th-st., on the first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would do chamberwork or wait on a lady or grown children. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT COOK, OF MANY years' experience in the City, wishes a situation in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 198 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations; one as first-rate cook and baker, would assist in the washing; the other as first-class waitress, would assist with chamberwork; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 3d-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl desires a situation as saleswoman in some confectionery, retail fancy goods, or millinery store, on Broadway preferred; would be willing to engage for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. R. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to do chamberwork. Good City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days. Call at No. 123 West 12th-st., in the rear, between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a young child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, if required; is an excellent hand at doing up ladies fine muslins; has the very best of references from some of the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen till engaged at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND competent woman, a situation as nurse; understands her business perfectly; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country or to travel, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 237 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the toy and trimming store.

WANTED—BY A NICE, RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, about 16 years old, a situation to do light chamberwork and assist in the nursery; is ready and willing to make herself useful; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Apply at No. 173 West 29th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread and pastry; no objection to the country, or to general housework in a small family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Apply at 85 East 22d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY IN THE country, about an hour's ride by rail from the City, a competent, sober, industrious Protestant woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing and general housework; and also, in the same family, wanted, a small girl from 12 to 16 years old to wait on the table, &c. This family keeps no cows. Inquire, for two days, at No. 59 Morton-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A THOROughly competent Scotch or German woman, as cook and laundress; a good hand and very liberal wages given, provided references are perfectly satisfactory. Apply at No. 93 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, before 10 o'clock this morning. None but Scotch or German need apply.

WANTED—LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS AND respectability, to canvass for a book which will pay them from $5 to $15 a week. Ladies out of employment, you will never find a better opportunity for engaging in a pleasant and profitable employment. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, on a farm, one to do general housework, the other to do general farm-work. Preference will be given to a man who understands the cultivation of fruit and competent to take charge of a small farm. Address Box No. 200 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

FARMER WANTED—A THOROUGH-WORKing farmer, with wife and little or no family, to take charge of a farm of 100 acres, near the City. A Scotchman preferred. Apply at No. 7 Barclay-st., 1st floor, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LAD, OF good address and some acquaintance with the business, for a retail stationery business in the City. Salary $100 first year. Address J. Y., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, in hand writing, with references.

WANTED—A NEAT AND WILLING GIRL TO do general housework for a family of seven. Good references required. None but Protestants need apply at No. 186 Broome-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE; one who has had some experience preferred. Apply between 11 and 12 M. this day. E. B. SHAFER, No. 25 Chambers-st.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, AN ACTIVE WOman, accustomed to cloth sewing, is wanted in a large Boys' School near the City. Apply on Tuesday, 19th inst., from 8 to 12 o'clock, at No. 54 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and has good references, can apply at No. 20 Pierrepont-st., between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M. Pretestant preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE LETTER ENGRAVER and an electro gilder, to go to Massachusetts. Inquire of ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. Afternoons for ladies and children. Evenings for gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time. During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 645 Broadway, one door above Bleecker-st., is open every day and evening for private lessons and general practice. Her method of teaching, new and efficient, makes good dancers in a short time, and recommends itself to old and young. Grand soirée tonight, Saturday, from 8 till 12 o'clock.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, TWELFTH WARD DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, PEOPLE'S CHOICE, THOMAS VEITCH.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION CONvention of the Fifth Assembly District, held at Bleecker Buildings on Thursday evening, Oct. 14, 1858, JOHN J. SHAW, Esq., of the Eighth Ward, was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly from that District. T. BAILEY, Chairman.
A. SAM. BARNETT, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL scientific landscape gardener, florist and horticulturist of many years experience in this country and in Europe; has laid out and afterwards managed some of the finest country seats in America, to which reference will be given; can execute the work by contract or otherwise; and furnish teams, good working men, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., &c., on moderate terms; has letters of recommendation from Dr. Lindley and the late J. C. Louden, of the Encyclopedia of London, also from first-class families in this City. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical man of several years' experience in this country, who thoroughly understands his business, viz. green and hot-house plants, the culture of fruits and vegetables, hot and cold graperies, &c., &c., the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, would take charge in general of any gentleman's place where confidence, honesty and sobriety is required. Has a first-class recommendation of over 6 years from a highly respectable gentleman in this City. Address, for one week, E. B. C., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, who has lately arrived in this country, desires a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of gentlemen's horses, and a good milker of cows, and understands garden work; excellent City reference; no objection to go to any part of the country. Call at No. 38 4th-av., corner of 8th-st., or address a note to N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing and industrious man, who can produce the most satisfactory references from firms in Wall, South and Pearl sts., as porter, or to act as entry clerk; can keep accounts neatly; can drive and take care of a horse or two; knows the City well. Being married, and having a family, is desirous of a place speedily. Address CLARKSON, No. 24 Ludlow-st., or Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF GOOD moral character, temperate habits and quiet disposition, a quiet place for the Winter. He understands the care of horses, cows and everything round a small place; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be willing to do anything in reason, in order to earn a decent living; will engage with a nice family for small wages till the 1st of April. Address A. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, who is well qualified for the business; understands all kinds of Fall and Winter work, transplanting and removing all kinds of trees, vines, &c.; also, the raising and saving all kinds of vegetables; understands the care of all kinds of stock, and is a first-rate driver. Good reference. Address E. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman or farmer; understands the care and management of horses, cattle and vegetables; his wife as cook, washer and ironer, milk and butter, baking, &c.; they have good reference and prefer the country. Apply to-day and Monday, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., from 8 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is well acquainted in the City; understands taking the proper care of horses, and has had much experience as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and will give reference to his late employer; will go in the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office; will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, married Scotchman, a situation, as coachman, or to drive a wagon, and deliver goods; he is thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses, and has been used to City driving. Any letters addressed to D. A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days, will be promptly answered.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, (Protestant,) as coachman; is well acquainted in the City, understands taking care of horses, and has had much experience as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and will give reference to his late employer; will go in the country. Apply at the office of W. H. ANABLE, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skillful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address D. S., box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION. He thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of references. Also understands the care of horses and cattle; will not object to go in the country, if necessary. Apply at No. 127 Cherry-st. Has lived three years in last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, to take charge of horses and do gardening; no objection to the country. Can give City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. James Park's, seedsman and florist, Court-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to go South, as he is accustomed to the climate, and can give the best of references. Address M. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTAble family, a native of France, a place in a family as waiter. He understands his business perfectly, and has the best references. Address, in writing, E. M., No. 61 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY BOY, OF 18 years, a situation in the country or city, where he can make himself generally useful to his employer. Can be seen at No. 357 2d-av., back room, between 22d and 23d sts., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SINGLE COLORED MAN WISHES to obtain a situation as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Call at No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT. THE ADvertiser is a rapid, plain writer, and correct accountant, and would employ his time in copying or posting accounts, at a moderate compensation. Address C. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TO DO IN THE EVENing, a set of books to post, writing, architectural or other drawing, tracing, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Box No. 114 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address G. R., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A REPORTER DESIRES A SITUAtion as verbatim or abstract, South or West. Address T. J. MACVEY, No. 523 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LAWYERS.—A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE and member of the Bar desires a situation as clerk in some law office in this City or vicinity; satisfactory references given; salary expected moderate. Address A. X., Box. No. 211 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A GOOD LAW CLERK WISHES to procure a situation; references excellent; salary a secondary consideration. Address S. T. A., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED UNDER the first Masters, would be happy to receive a few pupils on the piano and in singing, at her own residence or otherwise; application to be made at No. 535 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, reconstructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., GRAND PARLOR, grand and square pianos, the best that are made. New-York pianos at low prices; melodeons very cheap; good second hand pianos at $40, $50, $60, $75, $110, $140, $175. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS OF VARIOUS styles, to let or sold on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 328, 330, 332 2d-av., corner of 21st-st. New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, OCT. 14, BETWEEN 3 AND 4 P. M., at or near the Jersey City Ferry entrance, a lady's small GOLD WATCH, with back enameled and ornamented with diamonds. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving the watch with CHARLES C. SUYDAM, 45 Wall-st., by whom it can be identified.

INSTRUCTION.

MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE AND INSTRUCTION IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, No. 348 Broadway, Appleton Building. Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

MRS. WILLIAMES' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION. Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY. CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y. Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address C. G. HAZELTINE, J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY. A first class Institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School. GEO. C. ANTHON.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select school for 20 boys, opens its next semi-annual session the 3d November. Parents very particular, exceedingly so in selecting a school for their sons, are most cordially invited to visit this institution. Positively none but pupils of the most unexceptionable character will be received. Address the Principal for circulars or an interview at the applicant's own residence JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEWROCHELLE.—This institution is easy of access, three-quarters of an hour from the City. The principal devotes his time to such a number as he can superintend himself, ordinarily 12 and seldom more than 15. The school is now in operation. See cards at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—GENTLEMEN OR Boys, wishing to prepare for good situations the 1st of January, may now receive private lessons on low terms at Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and become quick in figures, rapid penmen, or good book keepers. Terms, only $10 for pupils who secure seats now.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell the following described Stocks at auction at the Merchant's Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, at 12½ o'clock, by order of the Executors of the estate of Alexander M. L. Scott, deceased:

300 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.....$50 each
160 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., scrip..... 25 each
200 shares Greenwich Bank..... 25 each
200 shares Broadway Bank..... 100 each
20 shares American Exchange Bank..... 100 each
25 shares Bank of North America..... 100 each
150 shares People's Bank..... 25 each
50 shares Merchants Exchange Bank..... 50 each
5 shares New-York County Bank..... 100 each
100 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co..... 30 each
50 shares North River Fire Ins. Co..... 25 each
40 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co..... 50 each
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co..... 50 each
30 shares People's Fire Ins. Co..... 50 each
250 shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co..... 25 each
101 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co..... 17 each
50 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co..... 25 each
20 shares Chicago & Rock Island R.R..... 100 each
$500 Third-av. Railroad, 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad, 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, due 1860, interest June and December.
$500 Illinois Central R.R., 7 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds, due 1875, interest April and October.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 24th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 10th av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, 50x30 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

A. M. MERWIN, AUCTIONEER.
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 PARK-ROW.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Oct. 26, 27, 28 and 29, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE BOOKS, COINS, MEDALS AND AUTOGRAPHS,

Comprising an extensive variety of scarce and valuable books in Bibliography, American History, Numismatics, Classics, Facetiæ, French and Italian Literature, &c., including many that it is now difficult to obtain through the ordinary channels. Also, the largest collection of rare and choice Coins, Medals and Autographs ever before offered for sale in this City. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesrooms.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF TWENTY-FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS—On Avenue A, 1st and 2d avs., and 82d-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property:

Avenue A.—2 lots on southwest corner 82d-st.
1st-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.
1st-av.—2 lots on northwest corner 82d-st.
2d-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.
82d-st.—12 lots on 82d-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs.
Also, 4 lots between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 9th-st., near 6th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in purple plush, rosewood centre and side tables, pier mirrors, rich mantel ornaments, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, embroidered cottage suite, matting, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, pillows, oil-cloths, stair rods, &c.; a general assortment of dining and bedroom crockery, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—Trade Salesrooms No. 13 Park-row.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock.

PRIVATE LAW LIBRARY—COMPRISING complete sets of Federal and State reports in common law and equity, admiralty reports, Ecclesiastical reports, digests, commentaries, treatises, &c., including a large collection of choice English law books, many of which are scarce. Catalogues are now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a chestnut mare, 16 hands high, very good traveler in single or double harness, and would make an excellent brood mare. Also, a fine chestnut horse, over 16 hands high, very stylish action, kind and gentle in single or double harness.

Also, a set of single harness, whip, &c.

The above to be sold without any reserve.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE LAW LIBRARY—OF SCARCE AND valuable books, including complete sets of various State and Federal reports in Chancery and common law and Admiralty reports; many of them are very scarce, being now out of print; also digests, commentaries, cases, trials, &c.; also a collection of English law books. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF PAINTS, HOUSE-hold furniture, piano-fortes, &c. M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., consisting of chrome green and black paint, white lead, chrome yellow, orange, mineral, Prussian blue, vermilion, rose paint, &c.; also two mahogany piano-fortes, together with a general assortment of household furniture.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Trade Salerooms, No. 13 Park Row,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 6¾ o'clock.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF standard works in all departments of literature, arts and sciences, including many choice and scarce books; also, a collection of new publications, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, ALL THE ELEgant rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in the residence No. 145 West 24th-st., near 8th-av. Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas and sofa beds, rockers, chairs, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, piano, China and glassware, cutlery, carpets, mirrors, together with a great variety of household furniture. Sale at 10½ o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE OF ELEGANT AND well-made cabinet furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., embracing a well-assorted stock of parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut, en suite, and otherwise. For particulars, see catalogue on morning of sale,

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 WALL-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGnee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and other assets except those in litigation, (of which a detailed catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Oct. 8, 1858.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place.

Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres, through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 2 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

LECTURES.

LECTURES FOR THE LADIES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

I. BY PROF. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary—On Mental, Moral, and Metaphysical Science and Æsthetics.

II. BY PROF. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of the Union Seminary—On the General History of the World before Christ, as a Providential Discipline, paving the way for Christianity; embracing 1. The preparation of the Theatre of this History. 2. How it was Peopled. 3. The Catastrophes which befell it. 4. The several Races of Men. 5. The Hebrew nation in the several distinct stadia of their History. 6. The grand historic Civilizations and Empires, such as the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman, which contained the Hebrew development, and prepared the way for Christ.

III. BY PROF. HOWARD CROSBY, of the New-York University—On the History of Greece, and its relative position in the World's History, embracing a view of the great Historic facts connected with the origin, the progress and the decline of the Empire; its Heroes, Statesmen, Historians, Philosophers, Poets, and Monuments of Art; the influence of Greece on the Roman Empire and the modern world.

IV. BY PROF. VINCENZO BOTTA, Ph. D., of the New-York University—On Italy and the Roman Empire, including a survey of the various causes, elements and effects of Italian civilization.

This course, in connection with Prof. Botta's class in Italian now forming, will give a rare opportunity for acquaintance with the Roman World, its history, literature, philosophy and fine arts.

Ladies desiring further information respecting the above, or the classes in Italian, or the German language, may obtain it at the Institution.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—Dr. JNO. W. FRANCIS, President of the Medical Board, will deliver the Introductory lecture to the several Courses of Clinical Instruction, at this institution, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the operating theatre. The members of the Medical profession, Medical students, and others interested in Medical science, are respectfully invited to attend.

ISAAC WOOD, M. D., C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., WM. T. PINCKNEY,
J. T. METCALFE, M. D., P. G. MOLONEY,
Executive Committee of Bellevue Hospital.

S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., LECTURER IN Comparative and Microscopic Physiology, gives the first of his Course, in the Hall of the Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., at 9 o'clock THIS MORNING. Members of the Metropolitan Gymnasium will occupy the front seats. Strangers invited, and will find comfortable seats.

THE DEACON OF GLENWOOD'S LECTURE.—Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver the last lecture of his Course for 1858, at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18. Subject—*The Pathos of Humor.*

To Lyceums—Mr. DE CORDOVA's address is No. 220 West 33d-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens, Beyrout, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to CoHections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Binsade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernandez, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 12, 1858.—At an election held this day, at this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT.

At a subsequent meeting of this Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES R. WHITE Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 298, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 439, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,305, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 526, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, the scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees,

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST.—(THE LEGAL rate in Michigan) will be paid for a loan of $5,000 for five years, on first-class business property in the city of Detroit worth $15,000. Interest and principal will be made payable in New-York. For further information apply to A. W., No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE New-Jersey Zinc Company will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 2d Nov. next, inclusive, in consequence of the annual election for Directors.

A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS purchased by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank.) Notes and Drafts collected on all parts of the United States.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BEL MONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 176?.

CAPITAL.....$280,00

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

PRINCE ALBERT...T. J. WATERS.....Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COURTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON...Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 13.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York
ARIEL.....Oct. 30,	Nov. 27,	Dec. 1.
VANDERBILT.....Nov. 27	Dec. 25.	Dec. 29.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

TO SAIL FROM NEW-ORLEANS ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, AT 8 A. M.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,

Will sail for Minatitlan as above, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful, light-draught iron passenger steamer SUCHIL, up the Coatzacoalcos River, and by stages overland to Ventosa; from thence to San Francisco in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels.

THROUGH TO CALIFORNIA IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first and second cabin and steerage passengers, apply at the office of the
LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY,
No. 45 Carondelet-st.

The QUAKER CITY will hereafter leave New-Orleans semi-monthly.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Clipper ship CREST OF THE WAVE, COLLEY Master, at Pier No. 27, East River, is taking in last of her cargo, and if fair weather will be full by
SATURDAY, Oct. 16.

Shippers are requested to complete their engagements. The splendid small clipper ship IVANHOE will follow the CREST OF THE WAVE, and have prompt dispatch. Apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., 2d floor.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
FOX LINE.
The elegant A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,

will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.

KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.
Price of Passage.

Steerage	$75
Second cabin saloon	100
Deck cabin forward house	125
First cabin saloon	150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.
U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.
The Steamship
NASHVILLE,
L. M. MURRAY, Commander,

Will leave from Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION will succeed on Wednesday, Oct. 20.

Through tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above:

To Montgomery.....$29
To Atlanta.....23
To Augusta.....20

NOTICE—The 20 ₱ cent. additional heretofore charged on freight will be discontinued, the Quarantine restrictions now being removed.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMship PARKERSBURG, Captain WM. POWELL, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance ¾ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 26 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:

Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A.M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. Way Freight Train connects at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after

The Crystal Palace Exhibitors.

An adjourned meeting of the exhibitors at the recent Fair of the American Institute, which was so unhappily and so prematurely terminated by the burning of the Crystal Palace, was held last night in the Cooper Institute. The attendance was somewhat meagre, as compared with that of the previous meetings. Before the appointment of the chairman, it was announced that a number of gentlemen (whose names were read) had been requested to attend and deliver addresses, and that if any of them were in the body of the hall their presence would be more welcome if they took seats on the platform. Among those who had written letters excusing their absence and expressing their approval of the objects of the meeeting, were Ex-Judge WHITING, SHEPARD KNAPP and the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN.

The organization was not effected at the precise moment designated in the advertisement—nor, in fact, until a considerable time after—at which the audience exhibited a great deal of impatience.

Eventually, General LLOYD was moved to the Chair.

Mr. RIKER, on behalf of the Directors, submitted a report setting forth—

1. That the managers appointed at the recent mass meeting of exhibitors had resolved on an organization as follows:

Chairman—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
Treasurer—(Not yet appointed.)
Secretary—W. W. KINNEY.
Corresponding and Recording Secretary—A. H. WHEELER.
Superintending Agent—(Not yet appointed.)

2. That PETER COOPER had given them the gratuitous use of room No. 29, as an office.

3. That a large number of articles had been recorded for exhibition, and that many communications had been received, containing warm expressions of sympathy and assurance of coöperation in the movement; and

4. Advising the immediate circulation of subscription lists for the purpose of obtaining funds for the erection of the National Institute.

In reference to the present Fair, the Managers wished to state, first, that they had unanimously determined that whatever remunerative employment they might have to give in connection with this enterprise, they would first offer to the needy exhibitors; next, that insurance should be effected by the Managers at the expense of exhibitors desiring it, the premium to be refunded in the event of the exhibition proving profitable; and lastly, that every inventor and exhibitor should have the opportunity of explaining, by a descriptive lecture, to the Judges and the audience present at the Fair, the construction and advantages of the inventions and articles respectively exhibited by them.

Mr. A. H. DUGANNE was introduced by the Chairman, and addressed the assemblage in a speech of considerable length. He argued that the mechanic and the inventor were at the bottom of all wealth and the founders of all prosperity; and, whilst declaring himself to be warmly in favor of the projected National Institute, he advocated that its management be entirely representative, viz.: that the mechanic, the inventor, the manufacturer, the merchant, the artist, be each represented by men of his class. He believed that this great institution was the one thing needful for the prosperity of this country. Dr. SCHNEBLEY, of Brooklyn, and Mr. WHELPLEY, of California, made speeches in support of the movement.

A resolution pledging the meeting to coöperate in carrying out the movement, was then offered and adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of the American Institute.

A special meeting of the American Institute was held last evening at their rooms in Broadway, Vice-President HALL in the Chair. The Board of Trustees reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, By the destruction of the Crystal Palace, the American Institute has not only suffered an immediate pecuniary loss, but has also been deprived of her most favorable position for the annual exhibition of the products of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures concentrated in this City from all parts of the Union; and,

Whereas, The action of a former Common Council, in leasing the ground for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, indicates a disposition on the part of our City authorities to view with favor, and assist the exertion of public-spirited individuals in advancing the improvement in those branches that have long occupied the attention of the American Institute; and,

Whereas, The American Institute, although in form a private corporation, has been always so conducted as to be, in fact, a public institution, in which the members own no stock, and their life-right is practically the right to work for the public benefit without fee or reward; and,

Whereas, The past history of the Institute is the best guaranty that in future it will be so conducted as to be a public benefit, mainly sustained by the liberality of its members, who, with the exception of two secretaries, one clerk, and one librarian, gratuitously devote their time and labor, that could not be purchased at any price; therefore,

Resolved, That an application be made to the Common Council of the City of New-York, citing the above facts, and requesting a lease of the above ground, lately occupied by the Institute, for as many years as the said City authorities may be willing to grant, and upon the same terms as the same grounds were leased to the Crystal Palace Association.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM HALL,
EDWIN SMITH,
B. AYCRIGG,
H. MEIGS,
W. B. LEONARD. } Trustees.

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the resolutions referred back to the Trustees, with instructions to make the application to the Common Council mentioned therein. After some debate, mostly irrelevant, and decided by the Chairman to be out of order, the motion was carried nearly unanimously.

Dr. REESE then submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the destruction of the Crystal Palace on the 5th inst., as we believe by the act of an incendiary, the American Institute, and its numerous exhibitors at our Annual Fair, which at the time was in successful progress, were suddenly overwhelmed with a calamitous loss of property, which, in many cases, is irreparable, and the extent of which cannot even yet be accurately estimated; and

Whereas, Advantage has been taken of this melancholy event, by public meetings and otherwise, on the part of disaffected individuals, to create and foster discontent with the Board of Managers of the Fair, for deciding that the renewal of the exhibition was inexpedient under present circumstances; therefore

Resolved, By the American Institute, that a Special Committee of five of its members be appointed to prepare and report an address to the public, which may set forth the facts of the case, with the view of satisfying all parties that the American Institute, as ever, and to the full extent of its means and resources, is devoted to the service and interests of American industry, and regards its relations to the exhibitors, inventors, artisans, manufacturers and mechanics of the country as paramount to every other consideration; and soliciting the continuance of their confidence and patronage, so long as the sacred trust committed to them shall be conducted with the fidelity and economy which they are proud to believe have heretofore characterized all their proceedings.

Resolved, That although the loss of the Institute by the late fire is severely felt, yet we are still more deeply afflicted at the individual losses sustained by the thousands of the inventors and exhibitors at our late fair, many of whom have thus been deprived of their earthly all, the product of the toil and labor of years, and entitled to our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That the sufferers, and all our friends at home and abroad, may assure themselves that the American Institute, by husbanding its resources, and continued economy in its expenses, will soon be able to rise like Phœnix from the ashes of the late conflagration, and resume its annual Fair and Exhibition for 1859, for the encouragement and reward of American industry, and, as we hope and believe, under better auspices than ever before, for though cast down we are not destroyed.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare the address to the public required by the first resolution. None of them are members of the Board of Managers: Dr. Reese, Benj. Aycrigg, J. P. Simpson, Robert Lovett, Jas. Bogardus.

The meeting then adjourned.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM A CIRCULAR SAW.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, upon the body of JAMES GREEN, who died from injuries received by coming in contact with a circular saw. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, and resided at Port Jervis.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALL FASHION.—The KNOX Fall Fashion of hats is all the rage just now, and "Young America" would scarcely be seen without a "Knox." It has a peculiar specialty which is indescribable; but its beauty of style is so strikingly apparent as to attract universal attention. At the store corner of Broadway and Fulton-street witl be found a most extensive variety of hats, caps, &c., and they are offered at very reasonable prices.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Surprisingly interesting, indeed, are the attractions now congregated at this overflowing establishment. THIODON'S Theatre of Arts and Dr. VALENTINE'S oddities, Afternoon and Evening; the Infant Esau, four years old—yet flourishing such a beard and whiskers—the great Aquaria, &c., &c. Here are extraordinary inducements!

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION. Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES FOR CARPETS.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets $1 12 and $1 25, Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; floor Oil-Cloths 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, rugs, table and piano covers, &c., extraordinarily low. ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gentlemen of taste will see the necessity of purchasing their Fall hats at No. 90 Fulton-street, by visiting the establishment of C. P. MELLENEY, at the above number, where they will find a large and well-assorted stock of fashionable Hats and Caps of every variety for gents and boys.
C. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Wherefore submit to the medical experiments when it is an assured truth that in every climate, and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases?

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

NEW-JERSEY.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.—Mr. CARPENTER, living in the rear of the County Jail at Hudson City, was awakened Thursday morning about 3 o'clock by the noise of some person in his room. Mr. C. sprang from the bed and seized a man, who, after a short conflict escaped by means of the front piazza. He succeeded in carrying off about $130 in gold which he found in the bedroom. He must have sustained some injuries as he jumped down a flight of 15 steps in attempting to escape. He has not yet been captured.

COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit fives altered from Ones on the Hudson County Bank are in circulation; also counterfeit ones on the same bank. They are a close imitation of the genuine.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—No criminal business will be taken up in this Court this week, in consequence of civil business on the Calendar and on trial.

NOMINATION.—The Democracy of the First District met on Wednesday evening and nominated WM. H. HEMENOVER, for Assembly.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 15.

$12,000	U. S. 6s '68	114	100	Har. R. R. Pref	24⅞
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	104⅜	100	do	25
12,000	Tenn. 6s '90	93⅛	400	Reading Railroad	51¼
11,000	Virginia 6s	93⅝	550	do	51⅝
20,000	Mis. St. 6s 860	87⅜	800	do	51
76,000	do	87⅜	200	do	s30 50⅜
50,000	do	b60 87⅞	100	do	s30 50½
10,000	Cal. St. 7s N.B.	87	1,000	do	b60 51½
4,000	Brooklyn C.W.L.	99⅜	300	do	b60 51¾
3,000	N. Y. C. B. '76	99¾	200	do	b60 51
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	83	15	Michigan Cen. R.R.	57¼
4,000	Hu. Riv. R. 1st M.	101⅜	425	do	57
4,000	do	101¼	50	do	b30 57½
2,000	Hu. Riv. R. 3d M.	70⅛	25	M. So. & N. Ia. R.R.	23⅝
1,000	Hu. Riv. R. C. Bs.	60½	1,450	do	24
3,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	90	100	do	b30 24
5,000	Read. R. R. Bs. '86	72	100	do	s10 24
2,000	Goshen Br'h Bs.	71	20	do	24⅛
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	85	125	M. S. & N. I. G. Stock	51¾
25,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	90	25	do	51⅞
4,000	Ill. Free'd Bs	87	100	do	b30 51⅞
13,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	27	875	do	52
5,000	do	s30 26⅝	100	do	s15 52
5,000	C. St P. & F. D. l. g. b.	20	100	do	s10 52
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	71	100	do	b7 52
10,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	59½	300	do	b30 52
10	Bk. of America	114	50	do	s60 51¾
16	Ocean Bank	94½	180	Panama R. R.	118
100	do	95	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	79
6	Am. Ex. Bank	110¾	50	do	s60 79⅛
10	do	110¾	50	do	79⅜
20	do	110¾	50	do	s60 79⅜
20	Hanover Bank	90¾	50	do	1 Nov. 80
15	do	90⅞	150	do	80
8	Metropolitan Bank	110¾	100	do	s60 80
5	Continental Bank	100	279	Gal. and Chic. R.R.	83¼
5	St. Nicholas Bank	95	50	do	s10 83¼
25	Canton Company	20	50	do	83⅜
500	Cary Imp. Co	6	50	do	b10 83¾
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 69⅜	150	do	s30 83
60	Penn. Coal Co	150	150	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	34⅜
10	Pacific M. S. Co	105	150	do	s10 34⅜
735	do	105⅜	100	do	b30 34⅜
150	do	s60 105	200	do	b30 34⅜
100	New-Jersey Zinc	6	116	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	65⅜
100	Am. Guano Co	9¼	450	do	65⅝
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 83⅞	100	do	b60 65⅝
50	do	s10 84⅛	100	do	b60 65¾
200	do	c 84¾	10	Chi., B. & Q. R.R.	50
200	do	b30 84⅜	375	La Cr. & M. R.	4⅜
150	do	b60 84⅜	30	New-Jersey R. R.	127
700	do	84⅛	300	Gardner G. Co	⅛
100	Erie Railroad	b30 16⅛	475	Harlem Railroad	12¾
60	do	16⅜	25	do	12⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s	87¾	100	Reading R. R.	s5 50¾
2,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	96	200	do	s30 50⅝
3,000	Cal. St. 7s N.B.	87	200	do	50⅞
5,000	Gosh. Branch Bs.	72½	200	do	s60 50⅞
6,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p. c. 1 m. S. F. Con. Bs.	94¾	100	do	s30 50¾
20	Park Bank	105	200	Panama R.R.	b60 118¾
25	Del. & Hud. Cnl Co	99⅝	50	do	118
50	Pac. Mail St'shp Co.	106⅜	100	Mich. C. R. R.	s30 56
25	do	105¾	225	Mich. So. & N. I. RR.	24
50	do	s30 104¾	300	Mich. So. & N. I. g. s.	52
70	N. Y. Central RR.	84⅜	9	Ill. Cen. R. R.	80½
50	do	b10 84½	5	Galena & Chi. RR.	83
350	do	s3 84¾	150	do	83¾
5	Erie Railroad	16	100	do	s30 82¾
150	do	15⅞	50	Clev. & Toledo RR	34⅜
100	do	s30 15¾	100	do	b10 34⅜
100	do	400	100	do	34⅞
100	Harlem RR	12⅜	200	do	b3 34½
200	do	12¾	100	Chi. & R. I. RR	65½

FRIDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

The California steamer delivered this forenoon $1,322,005 in Gold, in addition to which the mail brought forward about $300,000 in drafts on the Government office, of which $93,000 were paid here to-day, and $146,000 presented, but referred to the Department at Washington for informality in the indorsement. The general market news from San Francisco is unimportant. The mining advices without variation from the usual order of the season for the past three or four years. Of the Money market at San Francisco, it is remarked that the abundance and rates are more favorable to the borrower than for a long time past. The coinage at the Branch Mint for the two weeks amounted to $572,006. The shipments of Gold from San Francisco

To Sept. 15, 1858	$33,328,353
To same period, 1857	33,645,840
Excess in favor of last year	$317,487

The European mails by the *Africa* confirm, financially, the newspaper accounts published this morning. The disposition to speculate for the rise on the London Exchange and Paris Bourse was on the increase, and extended, in London, to a partial extent to the established State and Railway Securities of this country. Messrs. BARING write that prices were firm, and there was more business doing. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE says:

"Since our last, there has been a steadily improving market for American Securities. In State Stocks the chief inquiry has been for Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts. For Railroad Bonds there has been a good demand, especially for those best known and usually quoted. We note several transactions in Detroit and Milwaukee First-mortgage Bonds, at 64@65, since the opening of the road throughout, and the satisfactory character of the traffic returns. Illinois Bonds and Shares are in good demand, at an advance of about 2 ℔ cent. on last week's prices."

We hear of further sales of the new Loan at 95 sterling, interest from 1st January next, and some accounts of sales have been rendered to parties on this side at the equivalent of this price in Federal money. The Cotton accounts are fair, but not equal to the hopes of our speculators, whose purchases on this side, previous to the present fine picking weather and heavy receipts at the South, look unpromising in their results. The estimates of the yield of the new crop look up, from the causes ust referred to.

In our own Stock Market to-day, State and Federal Securities, and all the prominent Railway Bonds dealt in on the other side, are firm and in demand at the Brokers' Board, and there is more inquiry, by private contract, for some of the Western City Bonds. The dealings on the Share list were less spirited than on Wednesday and Thursday, and Reading and two or three of the Western roads were a fraction lower. New-York Central the same as yesterday afternoon, 84@84¼, with a considerably diminished business in the stock through the day, as compared with yesterday. The exceptions to the tameness of the Share list were Pacific Mail, which advanced to 105¼ ℔ cent.; Panama in request at 118@118¼; and Illinois Central, for which 81 ℔ cent., seller 60 days, was paid this afternoon. The general market, at the close, was called irregular. Central, 84; Reading, 51. While the speculators for the rise showed less earnestness, the *Bear* account evinced no purpose to press contracts at any decided concession. In State Stocks, $210,000 Missouris sold at 87¾@⅞.

The call loans made to-day were generally at 3 ℔ cent. on State securities. The Brokers get money on miscellaneous collateral at 3½@4 ℔ cent. In Discounts we hear of nothing new. The Sub-Treasury received $100,000 from customs to-day, and disbursed $166,186 in excess of receipts, reducing the balance to $10,203,288. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Arago* to-morrow were done at 109⅛@110 on London, 5.13¾@5.12½ on Paris. The Specie remittance by this opportunity is about $350,000.

The new Board of Erie Managers (or the old Board reëlected) have not yet been called together for reorganization. One or two of our neighbors have prematurely announced the reelection of the President. Although this may be simply anticipating what will be done, we understand that the compensation as well as election of the President for the ensuing year has yet to be passed upon by the Board.

The English mail by the *Africa* brought us the promised letter of explanation from Gen. C. L. WARD, of Pennsylvania, now in London, in regard to the Atlantic and Great Western project. We give this gentleman the full advantage of telling his story in his own way. Our rejoinder shall be short, and directed to the passages which we have italicized: 1. The exaggerated programmes of the scheme, put forth in London, are not denied. The responsibility is placed by Gen. W. upon a contractor, for whose experience he vouches and whose acts in the promises, either by himself or his "puffing" agents, were never before publicly disavowed, to our knowledge. The gross misrepresentations contained in these documents, purporting to issue from the London office of the Company, No. 34 Great George-street, and dated within a few months of the reputed consummation of the negotiation, fully justified our first notices of the scheme. If any one doubts this, the documents in question can be seen on application at this office. 2. The paper, if prepared a year ago, bears date in February of the present year. The plate of the office in Great George-street was standing as late as June of the present year. 3. The negotiation, if a simple sale at seventy-five cents on the dollar, was *not* a sale for cash. 4. There is no evidence that the road can be built at one-half the cost of any other leading line in the country. No disinterested railway man, who knows the topographical features of this embryo line, is prepared to believe this assertion, without practical evidences of its truth. It may be Gen. WARD's opinion, but as he has not yet built the road it cannot be his experience. 5. His next emphatic declaration connects his contract *for iron* with the sale of his bonds. We published yesterday an *exposé*, from the London *Times*, of how this sort of thing is managed in England by the iron men and their confederate negotiators. This will sufficiently account for seventy-five cents in the dollar for a "security" absolutely new and almost unknown on this side of the water. The "success" of the negotiation is also explained. It would be superfluous, perhaps impertinent, to call for the *long price* of the iron. 6. The character and motives of our informant are finally assailed by Gen. W. in total ignorance, of course, of his name. To this we have only to reply that we had more than one source of information, and that we neither "incautiously allowed a viper to distil his venom," nor hastily adopted a conclusion on the subject which is not, in substance, borne out by all the documents before us, then and now.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Steamer *North Star*, which reached Southampton this morning, brought files of your paper down to the 11th instant. On looking these over for news from home, I was pained and surprised on observing the course of comment pursued by the TIMES in its various notices of the rumored negotiations in Europe having in view the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The immediate friends of that enterprise, and especially those in its direction, although they may have the misfortune of being unknown to the commercial editor of the TIMES, had supposed that when their road became the subject of discussion and inquiry in its columns, sufficient candor would be found to induce a reasonable examination, before entering upon such a sweeping and censorious course of comment; or at all events, that sufficient care would be taken to avoid becoming the medium of libelious misrepresentations.

As to the alleged obscurity of the project, I have simply in this place to interpose, that its directors are plain, practical business men, residing in the interior and along the line of road they are seeking to complete; and if, instead of a system of puffing, parade and elaborate preconcert, they have chosen quietly to consult, in their preliminary movements, only such interests as seemed most deeply involved in their purposes, it is so entirely a matter of choice and judgment, that they expect a very lenient consideration of any short-comings which may be found or fancied in this regard.

The City of New-York embarked in the construction of the New-York and Erie railway, with a conviction of its value and importance, more widely and unreservedly entertained, than that which has carried forward any other public work of the age. The largely increased trade and numerous other benefits it has conferred upon the City, since its completion, are no longer matters of dispute. It has failed only in meeting the expectations of those who anticipated dividends on the capital employed in its construction. This failure has resulted mainly from the change which has taken place in the current of travel and traffic, at points beyond its western terminus. The great northern lakes, frozen during several months in the year, were found too unreliable as a medium of transit and connection; impassable snows on the Erie shore, obstructing also the deep cuttings of the Erie railway near the lake, have at times occasioned enormous expenses and delays; and finally, and most injuriously of all, a change in the gauge at Dunkirk involves a transhipment of freight and passengers. The means of avoiding all these difficulties and delays, and of carrying all the way from New-York City to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and (if you please) to the Pacific shore, the broad, easy cars of the Erie pattern, without interruption, I beg to assure the TIMES, is no "new idea" with at least many leading capitalists of both New-York and the interior. So, too, the natural and obvious advantages of avoiding the thousand feet elevation which has to be crossed in the last thirty miles of the Erie road, between the valley of the Allegany and the lake, and of carrying a great trunk line of railway along the level plateau which lies south of the lake, and divides the waters which flow into the Ohio from those tending to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are advantages estimated and defined by CLINTON, in his first reconnoissance of the New-York and Erie road, and they have been kept steadily in view by every intelligent Director of that railway down to the present moment of time. More than all this, the new Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company decided to retain the Erie gauge on their road, under the avowed hope of an ultimate direct connection with that line; and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company have been for years under a pledge to widen their track, or lay down a third rail, whenever it be. comes necessary in carrying out the idea of a grand, extended, trunk line of railway.

Now, it was to supply the middle link of this great through line, that, several years since, the people of its vicinity in Ohio made a subscription in good faith to its capital stock, larger, I believe, than ever has been made to any other railway in that State. A very considerable extent of the line has already been prepared for the rails. This road runs through some fourteen of the best counties in the State—counties that furnish about one-third the whole aggregate of its annual agricultural products. Nine or ten large shire-towns of these counties are supplied by this road with the only railway communication they are ever likely to have; and that portion which runs through Western Pennsylvania runs through a beautiful populous region of country, not accommodated by any other outlet. Adequate Legislative powers to construct this outlet have been sought in vain for years in that State, down until very recently. They were refused, because it was deemed a New-York project! If the TIMES shall seriously continue to ignore a scheme of this character, and one so manifestly important to the commercial interests of New-York, I must either dismiss all respect for its candor, or be compelled to doubt its right to the high character for intelligence which it is fast attaining.

The negotiations in Europe for means of completing this railway were commenced more than a year since by *an experienced contractor*, who had undertaken its construction, and had already invested a large amount of his own means in the work. *These negotiations were conducted for his own account, in his own way, and with the help of such agencies as he chose to employ.* In these respects, under the provisions of his contract, he was entirely independent of the Directors. These negotiations failed; new ones were undertaken this year more immediately under the supervision of the Companies interested, and they have been successful. I mention these facts in order to explain to the TIMES that the "programme," which it has been treated with a copy of, *is, probably, some paper prepared a year ago by an employe of the contractor*, under a discarded negotiation. Certain it is, although I have been seven months in England the sole official representative of the Companies in interest, no such paper has ever fallen under my observation.

I assure the TIMES that no printed document whatever has ever been put forth in London for which the Directors are responsible, except one, a copy of which I beg herewith to furnish. I may add that I did not object to the printing, for the sake of more convenient reference, a number of the letters of introduction and recommendation which had been given by the Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and by many other distinguished persons, favorably indorsing the individuals in the Direction of these two Railway Companies. Several of these letters had very naturally and properly been addressed to the American Ministers in Paris and London; and if allowing the use of such letters, on a respectful application, be the "action" of these distinguished gentlemen to which the TIMES refers, in connection with some allusion to the "boldness" that has characterized our arrangements, I feel sure, that upon a moment's reflection and in the light of this explanation, it will feel and admit that its sensibilities and censures have been very unfairly and unnecessarily aroused. I am not aware of any other "action" on the part of Mr. DALLAS or Mr. MASON in our behalf, and regret that what was simply a matter of duty on their part, as well as of personal kindness, should have been the subject of censorious remark, even under a mistake.

The falsehood of the "informant" of the TIMES, is still more glaring and infamous in reference to other individuals; and especially as to "a gentleman connected with the Bank of England," a "firm of Brokers in London," and "the President and Directors of the Road," who are all represented as participating in the profits of the negotiation. Now, I declare to you, upon my honor as a man, and my fidelity as the agent of one, and chief financial officer of the other Railway Company interested, that all and every insinuation made, or statement given by your informant, in that part of your article marked as a quotation, is either an unmitigated falsehood or a material misrepresentation. I have given or promised no doceur whatever, of any character, form or amount, independent of *a simple sale or contract of the bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway at an allowance of twenty-five cents on the dollar*; and agreeing to pay the same semi-annual rate of interest on the bonds sold in Paris and London that is now allowed by the Illinois Central Railway Company, amounting to seven per cent. per annum. At this rate of negotiation, and under all our contracts for construction, (now fully operative and complete,) our line of railway will cost our stockholders, less per mile by *more than one-half than what has been paid by every other leading railway in the United States.*

In reference to the calumny of your "informant," that any of our directors, or that I am to have any share in the profits of this negotiation, it is as vilely false as the heart from which it springs. So entirely unfounded is it, that no price or terms whatever have yet been agreed upon or understood, for my compensation by the parties I represent; and I apprehend no censure as to any that is likely to be allowed me upon a final settlement.

There is another feature of falsehood in the representations made to you, of the character of these negotiations. There are no "conditions precedent" of the nature described. THOMAS W. KENNARD, Esq., has been selected as Consulting Engineer; and our road will be carried forward under his general supervision. *But the contracts for iron rails, and for the sale of our bonds, upon the terms stated*, are absolute, positive and unqualified; and while I presume he will be duly grateful for the adjurations addressed to him with regard to care against misrepresentation, I beg to assure you they are quite gratuitous, so far as they contemplate any doubt about the completion of our road. I send, herewith appended, a note which he this morning addressed to the London *Times* on the subject I am discussing.

There is a class of adventurers—human parasites—who, having no fair foothold or occupation in the respectable walks of society of their own acquisition, seek to fasten themselves upon every effort or enterprise of others that promises success, and who are ever intruding offers of their pestilent services upon persons in charge of such enterprises. These venal creatures are more usually found clustering around the halls of legislation, and there clogging every effort which they cannot lay under contribution; yet I *have* met with members of this order in the great money marts of Europe. "Stand and deliver!" and they may not afterwards attempt harm to their victim. But resolutely refuse their demands, and no Indian Thug or Mormon Danite can be or become more pertinaciously inveterate, unscrupulous and unforgiving. I may possibly be in error, *but I think the* NEW-YORK TIMES *has incautiously allowed one of these vipers to distil his venom, in the information so eagerly proffered upon the subject of this railway arrangement.* If your "informant" would append his name to his statements, the public might perhaps be better able to judge of the accuracy of my suspicions, as well as of the degree of disinterestedness and good faith attendant upon his luminous revelations. Very respectfully, yours, C. L. WARD.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port	$1,378,530	$1,138,278	$779,313
Thrown on market	1,257,583	201,800	832,760
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$80,737,549	$83,985,578	$49,482,494
Thrown on market	80,216,838	78,791,157	57,197,682

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	444	$140,429	82	$24,285	219	$70,079
Man. of Cotton	312	65,527	50	14,070	50	9,598
Man. of Silk	423	422,508	11	9,783	24	11,006
Man. of Flax	249	33,405	37	5,084	86	17,920
Miscellaneous	112	43,023	37	11,199	56	9,277
Total	1,540	$714,892	217	$64,421	435	$117,868
		64,421				714,892
Total Entered		$779,313	Total Marketed			$832,760

THOMPSON BROTHERS quote the Land Warrant Market to-day, at the following rates:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ℔ acre	90	100
60 acre warrants, ℔ acre	80	85
120 acre warrants, ℔ acre	70	75
160 acre warrants, ℔ acre	80	85

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, held this day, R. P. GETTY resigned his office as President of the Company. CHARLES GOULD, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 9.	Oct. 2.	SPECIE. Oct. 9.	Oct. 2.
Citizens' Bank	4,183,502	4,187,351	2,727,228	2,899,336
Canal Bank	2,088,762	1,987,746	1,104,300	1,078,999
Louisiana	2,280,010	2,148,640	2,431,647	2,622,561
Louisiana State	3,979,530	3,950,106	2,598,842	2,125,964
Mech. & Trad	785,971	734,248	435,637	367,121
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,303,448	1,295,880	542,447	514,572
Southern Bank	246,157	245,906	390,822	354,457
Union Bank	1,003,776	1,014,343	305,257	418,783
Bank of J. Robb	266,286	269,423	178,930	196,449
Crescent City	975,104	1,012,502	228,914	203,293
Bank of America	657,535	625,056	373,841	381,813
Total	17,690,081	17,470,301	11,317,465	11,163,318
	Increase $219,760		Increase $154,147	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 9.	Oct. 2.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 9.	Oct. 2.
Citizens' Bank	2,079,510	2,003,590	4,452,362	4,306,092
Canal Bank	681,480	686,880	1,190,517	1,023,788
Louisiana	768,739	762,927	3,335,164	3,326,929
Louisiana State	1,432,535	1,401,405	4,296,279	4,044,298
Mech. & Traders'	178,805	174,065	711,842	664,783
Bk. of N. Orleans	372,360	385,005	1,002,207	945,031
Southern Bank	185,475	179,790	184,973	188,931
Union Bank	536,570	545,625	462,115	568,162
Bank of J. Robb	349,485	348,725	241,860	241,342
Crescent City	127,555	128,560	276,058	270,714
Bank of America	190,745	185,625	571,261	581,544
Total	6,803,259	6,722,197	16,724,638	16,161,514
	Increase $81,062		Increase $563,124	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 9.	Oct. 2.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 9.	Oct. 2.
Citizens' Bank	1,455,506	966,255	268,896	233,988
Canal Bank	997,132	900,954	146,595	114,340
Louisiana	687,050	834,576	392,602	456,214
Louisiana State	488,858	564,659	338,046	237,418
Mech. & Traders	241,428	213,946	39,977	37,889
Bk. New-Orleans	645,758	686,765	96,725	68,968
Southern Bank	629,172	636,212		
Union Bank	201,772	212,463	31,907	49,409
Bank of J. Robb	200,393	153,853	34,826	27,988
Crescent City	119,544	102,300	2,954	351
Bank of America	10,447	27,094		
Total	5,667,057	4,899,097	1,351,628	1,226,565
	Increase $769,960		Increase $25,063	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIX MONTHS PAPER WANTED.—First Class Hartford, Boston or New-York names wanted by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24